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R. H. MADRA, *Editor.*
T. J. HOLTON, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY, 1836.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
12 Friday,	6 41	5 19	*For February*, 1836.
13 Saturday,	6 40	5 20	h. m.
14 Sunday,	6 39	5 21	Full 2 1 24 aft'n.
15 Monday,	6 38	5 22	Last 9 8 4 even.
16 Tuesday,	6 37	5 23	New 16 2 52 aft'n.
17 Wednesday	6 36	5 24	First 24 6 25 morn.
18 Thursday,	6 35	5 25	

State of the Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—JANUARY 28.

Brandy, Peach,	00 a 50	Nails, cut,	6¾ a 7
" Apple,	37 a 30	Sugar, brown,	10 a 11
Bacon,	9 a 11	" Lump,	15
Beeswax,	22 a 23	" Loaf,	16 a 17
Coffee,	12 a 14¼	Salt,	65 a 70
Cotton,	13 a 13½	Wheat,	a 91 15
Corn,	50 a 60	Whiskey,	30 a 00
Flaxseed	1 25 a 1 40	Tobacco, (leaf)	5¼ a 6
Flour,	06¼ a 06¾	Wool,	16 a 00
Feathers,	35 a 40	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Iron,	4¼ a 5	Bale Rope	10 a 12
Molasses,	32 a 34		

COLUMBIA—JANUARY 30.

Bacon,	10 a 12½	Nails,	8 a 11
Beeswax,	12½ a 15	Salt, in sacks,	2¼ a 3
Bale Rope,	12½ a 15	" in bulk,	75 a 00
Bagging, Hemp,	28 a 30	Sugar, Loaf,	16 a 25
" Tow,	25 a 28	" Brown,	9 a 10½
Cotton,	14 a 15½	" N. Orlens,	9 a 11
Coffee,	14 a 17	" St. Croix,	11 a 12½
Corn,	70 a 75	" W. Hava	12½ a 15
Flour, Country,	00 a 10	Tallow,	11 a 12
Iron, Swedes,	5¼ a 5½	Whiskey,	43 a 45
" Country,	4 a 4½		

CHERAW—FEBRUARY 1.

Bacon,	10 a 12½	Nails,	7½ a 8
Bagging,	20 a 38	Rope,	11 a 12½
Coffee,	14 a 17	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
Cotton,	12 a 14½	" Loaf & Lump,	00 a 00
Corn,	50 a 62	Salt, Liverpool,	75 a 00
Flaxseed,	00 a 0	" in sacks 4 bu	2¾ a 3
Flour,	7 a 88	Wool,	00
Iron,	4½ a 5½	Wheat,	00
Molasses,	40 a 45	Whiskey,	00

Cotton.—Prime lots would command 14½. Less interest is received of this quality now than earlier in the season.

Quick Trip.—The Steamer Atalanta, Capt. Gordon, left this place on Tuesday last, and returned again on Friday night, having made the trip to Georgetown and back in *less than four days.*—Gazette.

CAMDEN—JANUARY 23.

Cotton,	12½ a 14¾	Bacon, cwt.	10 a 12½
Corn, bush.	62 a 75	Whiskey,	35 a 40
Wheat,	91¾ a 91¼	Brandy, Peach,	00 a 00
Flour, country,	08½ a 00	" Apple,	00 a 00

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1 Prizes of	3,000 Dollars is	3,000
10 Prizes of	1,000 Dollars is	10,000
10 Prizes of	500 Dollars is	5,000
15 Prizes of	300 Dollars is	4,500
20 Prizes of	200 Dollars is	4,000
80 Prizes of	100 Dollars is	8,000
100 Prizes of	50 Dollars is	5,000
129 Prizes of	30 Dollars is	3,870
219 Prizes of	20 Dollars is	4,380
150 Prizes of	15 Dollars is	2,250
6,000 Prizes of	10 Dollars is	60,000
5,000 Prizes of	6 Dollars is	36,000
6,000 Prizes of	4 Dollars is	24,000
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$23

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For 10 Half Tickets, - - - - 11 50
For 10 Quarter Tickets, - - 5 75

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FOR

1836,

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SYNOPSIS
OF
Congressional Proceedings.

Monday, December 28.

SENATE.—Mr. Crittenden gave notice, on behalf of Mr. Clay, (who is temporarily absent,) that he designed to ask leave to introduce his bill for the distribution of the avails of the Public Lands, to-morrow.

Among the memorials was one presented by Mr. Wright from 125 citizens of New York, in relation to the late fire in that city, praying relief, and specifying various ways in which it might be extended by Congress. After some remarks by Mr. Wright, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, reported a joint resolution authorizing experiments by the United States Mint, for determing the purity of gold and silver coins. Read and ordered to a second reading.

After spending some time in Executive business, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the motions to refer to Committees the Message of the President transmitting the State Constitution and other documents from the Convention of Michigan, held for the purpose of forming a State Government.

The SPEAKER stated the question to be, first, on the motion to refer the subject to the Committee on Territories; second, to refer it to the Committee on the Judiciary; and last, to refer it to a Select Committee.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, spoke in favor of the motion to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, withdrew his motion of reference to a Select Committee, and supported the motion of reference to the Committee on the Territories.

Mr. Howard, at the request of the gentleman from Ohio, withdrew the motion to commit the Message to the Committee on the Territories, in order to permit the question to be first taken on the motion of reference to the Committee on the Judiciary. He spoke, however, at some length, in opposition to the motion to commit to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The question being on the motion of reference to the Committee on the Judiciary,

Mr. Reynolds asked for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

Mr. Williams, of N. C., spoke briefly in reply to the gentlemen from Maryland and Virginia.

Mr. Everett, of Vt., made a few remarks; after which the question being taken, it was decided as follows: Yeas 113, Nays 77.

So the message was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Howard then moved to suspend the rule, in order to consider the motion heretofore made to reconsider the vote by which the message of the President relating to the *disputed boundary* between Ohio and Michigan, was referred to a Select Committee.

The House agreed to suspend the rule, 124 rising in the affirmative.

Mr. Adams called for the yeas and nays on the question; and they were ordered.

The question being taken, it was decided as follows: Yeas 107, Nays 79.

So the House agreed to reconsider the vote referring the Boundary Question to a Select Committee.

Mr. Hamer moved that the subject be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; and it was agreed to without a count.

The House then adjourned.

Tuesday, December 29.

SENATE.—*Public Land Sales' Distribution.*—Mr. Clay rose, and addressed the Chair. I now rise, in pursuance of the notice which has been given, to ask leave to introduce a bill to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States, and for granting land to certain States.

I feel it incumbent on me to make a brief explanation of the highly important measure which I have now the honor to propose. The bill, which I desire to introduce, provides for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands in the years 1833, '34, '35, '36, and '37, among the twenty-four States of the Union, and conforms substantially to that which passed in 1833. It is therefore of a temporary character; but if it shall be found to have salutary operation, it will be in the power of any future Congress to give it an indefinite continuance; and, if otherwise, it will expire by its own terms. In the event of War unfortunately breaking out with any foreign Power, the bill is to cease, and the fund which it distributes is to be applied to the prosecution of the War. The bill directs that ten per cent. of the nett proceeds of the public lands, sold within the limits of the seven new States, shall be first set apart for them, in addition to the five per cent. reserved by their several compacts with the United States; and that the residue of the proceeds, whether from sales made in the States or Territories, shall be divided among the twenty-four States, in proportion to their respective federal population. In this respect the bill conforms to that which was introduced in 1832. For one, I should have been willing to have allowed the new States 12½ instead of ten per cent.; but as that was objected to by the President, in his Veto-Message, and has been opposed in other quarters, I thought it best to restrict the allowance to the more moderate sum. The bill also contains large and liberal grants of land to several of the news States, to place them upon an equality with others to which the bounty of Congress has been heretofore extended, and provides that, when other new States shall be admitted into the Union, they shall receive their share of the common fund.

The nett amount of the sales of the public lands in the year 1833 was the sum of $3,967,712 55, in the year 1834 was $4,857,600 69, and in the year 1835, according to actual receipts in the three first quarters and an estimate of the fourth, is $12,222,121 15; making an aggregate for the three years of $21,047,404 39. This aggregate is what the bill proposes to distribute and pay to the twenty-four States on the first day of May, 1836, upon the principles which I have stated. The difference between the estimate made by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that which I have offered, of the product of the last quarter of this year, arises from my having taken, as the probable sum, one-third of the total amount of the three first quarters, and he some other conjectural sum. Deducting from the $21,046,404 39, the fifteen per cent. to which the seven new States, according to the bill, will be first entitled, amounting to $2,612,350 18, there will remain for distribution among the twenty-four States of the Union the sum of $18,435,054 21. Of this sum the proportion of Kentucky will be $960,947 41, of Virginia the sum of $1,581,669 32, of North Carolina $988,632 42, and of Pennsylvania $2,083,233 32. The proportion of Indiana, including the fifteen per cent., will be $855,588 23, of Ohio $1,677,110 84, and of Mississippi $958,955 42. And the proportions of all the twenty-four States are indicated in a table which I hold in my hand, prepared at my instance in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and to which any Senator may have access. The grounds on which the extra allowance is made to the new States are, first, their complaint that all lands sold by the Federal Government are five years exempted from State taxation; secondly, that it is to be applied in such manner as will augment the value of the unsold public lands within them; and, lastly, their recent settlement.

It may be recollected that a bill passed both Houses of Congress, in the session which terminated on the 3d of March, 1833, for the distribution of the amount received from the public lands, upon the principles of that now offered. The President, in his message at the commencement of the previous session, had specially invited the attention of Congress to the subject of the public lands; had adverted to their liberation from the pledge for the payment of the public debt; and had intimated his readiness to concur in any disposal of them which might appear to Congress most conducive to the quiet, harmony, and general interest of the American People.

After such a message, the President's disapprobation of the bill could not have been anticipated. It was presented to him on the 2d of March, 1833. It was not returned as the Constitution requires, but was retained by him after the expiration of his official term, and until the next session of Congress, which had no power to act upon it. It was understood and believed that, in anticipation of the passage of the bill, the President had prepared objections to it, which he had intended to return with his negative; but he did not. If the bill had been returned, there is reason to believe that it would have passed, notwithstanding those objections. In the House, it had been carried by a majority of more than two-thirds. And, in the Senate, although there was not that majority on its passage, it was supposed that, in consequence of the passage of the Compromise Bill, some of the Senators who had voted against the Land Bill had changed their views, and would have voted for it upon its return, and others had left the Senate.

There are those who believe that the bill was unconstitutionally retained by the President, and is now the law of the land. But whether it be so or not, the General Government holds the public domain in trust for the common benefit of all the States; and it is, therefore, competent to provide by law that the trustee shall make distribution of the proceeds of the three past years, as well as future years, among those entitled to the beneficial interest. The bill makes such a provision. And it is very remarkable, that the sum it proposes to distribute is about the gross surplus, or balance, estimated in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1836. When the returns of the last quarter of the year come in, it will probably be found that the surplus is larger than the sum which the bill distributes. But if it should not be, there will remain the seven millions held in the Bank of the United States, applicable, as far as it may be received, to the service of the ensuing year.

It would be premature now to enter into a consideration of the probable revenue of future years; but, at the proper time, I think it will not be difficult to show that, exclusive of what may be received from the public lands, it will be abundantly sufficient for all the economical purposes of Government, in a time of peace. And the bill, as I have already stated, provides for seasons of war. I wish to guard against all misconception, by repeating, what I have heretofore several times said, that this bill is not founded upon any notion of a power in Congress to lay and collect taxes and distribute the amount among the several States. I think Congress possesses no such power, and has no right to exercise it until some such amendment as that proposed by the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun) shall be adopted. But the bill rests on the basis of a clear and comprehensive grant of power to Congress over the Territories and property of the United States in the Constitution, and upon express stipulations in the deeds of cession.

Mr. President, I have ever regarded, with feelings of the profoundest regret, the decision which the President of the United States felt himself induced to make on the bill of 1833. If it had been his pleasure to approve it, the Heads of Departments would not now be taxing their ingenuity to find out useless objects of expenditure, or objects which may be well postponed to a more distant day. If the bill had passed, about twenty millions of dollars would have been, during the three last years, in the hands of the several States, applicable by them to the beneficent purposes of Internal Improvement, Education, or Colonization. What immense benefits might not have been diffused throughout the land by the active employment of that large sum? What new channels of commerce and communication might not have been opened? What industry stimulated, what labor rewarded? How many youthful minds might have received the blessings of education and knowledg, and been rescued from ignorance, vice, and ruin?

And, Sir, when we institute a comparison between what might have been effected, and what has been in fact done, with that large amount of national treasure, our sensations of regret, on account of the fate of the bill of 1833, are still keener. Instead of its being dedicated to the beneficent uses of the whole people, and our entire country, it has been an object of scrambling amongst local corporations, and locked up in the vaults, or loaned out by the directors of a few of them, who are not under the slightest responsibility to the Government or people of the United States. Instead of liberal, enlightened, and national purposes, it has been partially applied to local, limited, and selfish uses. Applied to increase the semi-annual dividends of favorite stockholders in favorite banks! Twenty millions of the national treasure are scattered in parcels among petty corporations; and whilst they are growling over the fragments and greedy for more, the Secretaries are brooding on schemes for squandering the whole.

But, although we have lost three precious years, the Secretary of the Treasury tells us that the principal is yet safe, and much good may be still achieved with it. The General Government, by an extraordinary exercise of Executive power, no longer affords aid to any new works of internal improvement. Although it sprung from the Union, and cannot survive the Union, it no longer engages in any public improvement to perpetuate the existence of the Union. It is but justice to it to acknowledge that, with the co-operation of the public-spirited State of Maryland, it effected one national road having that tendency. But the spirit of improvement pervades the land, in every variety of form, active, vigorous, and enterprising, wanting pecuniary aid as well as intelligent direction. The States have undertaken what the General Government is prevented from accomplishing. They are strengthening the Union by various lines of communication thrown across and through the mountains. New York has completed one great chain. Pennsylvania another, bolder in conception, and far more arduous in the execution. Virginia has a similar work in progress, worthy of all her enterprise and energy. A fourth, farther South, where the parts of the Union are too loosely connected, has been projected, and it can certainly be executed with the supplies which this bill affords, and perhaps not without them.

This bill passed, and these and other similar undertakings completed, we may indulge the patriotic hope that our Union will be bound by ties and interests that render it indissoluble. As the General Government withholds all direct agency from these truly national works, and from all new objects of internal improvement, ought it not to yield to the States, what is their own, the amount received from the public lands? It would thus but execute faithfully a trust expressly created by the original deeds of cession, or resulting from the treaties of acquisition. With this ample resource, every desirable object of improvement, in every part of our extensive country, may, in due time, be accomplished. Placing this exhaustless fund in the hands of the several members of the Confederacy, their common Federal head may address them in the glowing language of the British bard, and

> Bid harbors open, public ways extend,
> Bid temples worthier of the God ascend,
> Bid the broad arch the dangerous flood contain,
> The mole projecting break the roaring main,
> Back to his bounds their subject sea command,
> And roll obedient rivers through the land.

I confess I feel anxious for the fate of this measure, less on account of any agency I have had in proposing it, as I hope and believe, than from a firm, sincere, and thorough conviction, that no one measure ever presented to the councils of the nation was fraught with so much unmixed good, and could exert such powerful and enduring influence in the preservation of the Union itself, and upon some of its highest interests. If I can be instrumental, in any degree, in the adoption of it, I shall enjoy, in that retirement into which I hope shortly to enter, a heart-feeling satisfaction and a lasting consolation. I shall carry there no regrets, no complaints, no reproaches, on my own account. When I look back upon my humble origin, left an orphan too young to have been conscious of a father's smiles and caresses, with a widowed mother, surrounded by a numerous offspring, in the midst of pecuniary embarrassments, without a regular education, without fortune, without friends, without patrons, I have reason to be satisfied with my public career. I ought to be thankful for the high places and honors to which I have been called by the favor and partiality of my countrymen, and I am thankful and grateful. And I shall take with me the pleasing consciousness that, in whatever station I have been placed, I have earnestly and honestly labored to justify their confidence by a faithful, fearless, and zealous discharge of my public duties. Pardon these personal allusions. I make the motion of which notice has been given.

Leave was then granted, and the bill was introduced, read twice, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Executive Patronage, &c.—Mr. Calhoun, pursuant to notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce the following named bills:

A bill to regulate the Public Deposites.

Also, a joint resolution to amend the Constitution, so as to provide for a distribution of the surplus revenue.

Reduction of the Revenue.—Mr. Calhoun offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the 15th instant, relative to the duties that may be reduced or repealed, be referred to the Committee on Manufactures, with instructions to report a bill providing for the reduction or repeal of all duties which, in their opinion, may be reduced or repealed consistently with a due regard to the manufacturing interest.

Mr. Calhoun, on offering this resolution, adverted to the immense surplus which was daily accruing in the Public Treasury, to which we must look for an immense increase of power in the hands of the Executive Government, and the overspreading of the country with corruption and subserviency. This was not a proper occasion to discuss the actual condition of the Treasury; but if it were, it would not be difficult to show that the actual surplus in the Treasury was now from 21 to 22,000,000, and that in the coming year it would be scarcely short of 30,000,000. With this immense revenue at the disposal of the President, in Banks under his control, and subject to be withdrawn at his discretion, it would be in vain, all our efforts would be impotent, to oppose the Executive will. On this point, therefore, the battle would have to be fought between Power and Liberty. All other measures which could be desired, would fall short of correcting the danger to be apprehended from the march of power. But if all those who were opposed to the usurpations of the Government could be brought zealously to unite in arresting the funds arising out of the revenue, as far as they could, in their passage to the public Treasury, and would take from the grasp of the Executive the funds which have already accumulated in his hands, there would be still ground for the hope that the course of power would be stayed. Every dollar we can prevent from coming into the Treasury, or every dollar thrown back into the hands of the people, will tend to strengthen the cause of Liberty, and unnerve the arm of Power. He hoped that the Committee on Manufactures would take up the report with an earnest desire to repeal and reduce all these duties that can be reduced or repealed without injury to the manufacturing interest. In doing this, they will then feel that they are not only aiding in the cause of reform as far as it can be assisted by these means, but that they are also contributing to the prosperity of that particular interest of which they are the special guardians; since every reduction of duty, and every tax removed, while it cheapens the cost of production at home, and thus benefits our own manufacturer, will open the prospect of securing the foreign market. As there will be the two interests thus concurring to favor reduction, he hoped the Committee on Manufactures would consider the subject, and report, at as early a period as possible, all the reductions which can be made without injury to the manufacturing interest.

Mr. Davis said he was not quite prepared to vote at once for the proposition of the gentleman from South Carolina. It had come upon him suddenly, and he was not prepared to understand the exact extent of the proposition, as he had not in his mind the precise propositions of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject. Therefore, he was rather unwilling to vote for an instruction to the Committee, for it would be seen that this was not in the shape of an inquiry, but a peremptory instruction, touching an interest of the first magnitude, and a measure of a very important character, which was adopted a few years since. He hoped the Senate would not be called on to vote an instruction of this importance before they had time to examine its character. He had only risen to express the hope that the Senator from South Carolina would not press his resolution at this moment.

Mr. Calhoun replied that there could be no difficulty on the subject. The Committee on Manufactures would have to examine and ascertain what duties might be reduced or repealed. The Secretary of the Treasury had recommended some, and given a list of others, and it was for the Committee to investigate the subject. He would not wish to touch a single article that could injure the manufacturer.

Mr. Davis suggested that he might probably concur in all the views of the Senator from South Carolina, if he had time to look into the report; but, at present, he would only ask that the resolution be permitted to lie on the table until to-morrow.

Mr. Calhoun assented to the request, and the resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; after which, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following bills, which were severally read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union:

A bill making appropriations in part for the support of Government in 1836;

A bill making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the U. States for 1836;

A bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1836;

A bill making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1836;

A bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1836;

A bill to authorize the proper officer of the Treasury Department to credit the account of the Treasurer of the United States with the amount of unavailable funds standing to his credit on the books of the Treasury, &c.

Wednesday, December 30.

SENATE.—Mr. Davis moved that the resolution of the Senator from South-Carolina, (to instruct the Committee on Manufactures to report a bill to reduce certain duties on imports,) which was yesterday laid on the table on his motion, be taken up. Mr. Davis said, that having given the resolution a careful examination, he found that it was not so extensive in its bearings as he had supposed—that its object was merely financial—and that, consequently, he had no objection whatever to its passage.

Mr. Clay said, that, in the room of making it a matter of positive instruction, he would rather that it should be sent to the committee as a subject of inquiry. He did not suppose that the Senator from South Carolina and himself would finally disagree. It would be very easily discovered, by any one who took the trouble of looking, that the two principal objects of duty were wine and silks—they could very well bear the collection of such duty—still, if there was no necessity for its collection arising out of the wants of the Government, neither of these articles should bear it. He merely wished for an opportunity to examine and judge for himself, and so long as there was a certain and abundant supply in the public exchequer, the resolution would meet with no opposition from him. It was his desire, as, in the event of the passage of the bill which he introduced yesterday, it might be necessary to retain the duties on wines and silks, to make some further examination. He would move that the usual words should be inserted, "to inquire into the expediency," &c.

Mr. Calhoun said that was already done. The resolution directed the Committee first to inquire and then to report. He continued Mr. Calhoun, the land bill introduced by the Senator from Kentucky should pass, there would still remain a large surplus in the public Treasury. The amount there already was 21 or 22,000,000, and by the end of the first quarter of the coming year that amount will have swelled to thirty millions. If, as the Secretary of the Treasury had stated, the expenditures can be reduced to 13,000,000, there would be ample funds in the Treasury, unless the reductions of duty should go far beyond what he had imagined.

The resolution was then agreed to.

A bill authorising the President of the United States to run and mark the line dividing the territory of the United States from the State of Missouri, was considered as in Committee of the Whole, the amendment concurred in, and the bill ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

On motion of Mr. Tipton, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and after a short time the doors were re-opened, and

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Beardsley asked the unanimous consent of the House to take up the resolution, some days ago offered by him, in relation to the admission upon the floor of the House, the Representative elect of Michigan.

An objection being made,

Mr. Beardsley moved the suspension of the rule, and thereupon asked the Yeas and Nays, which were ordered.

The question being taken, it was determined in the affirmative—Yeas 133, Nays 47.

The resolution was then agreed to.

Thursday, December 31.

SENATE.—Mr. Hendricks presented the memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, on the subject of hospitals within that State for the relief of sick and disabled persons, employed in navigating the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wardwell moved to suspend the rule, in order to enable him to offer a resolution prohibiting, in future, the use of the Hall of Representatives on the Sabbath as a place of public worship; but the motion was rejected. [And very properly, we think.]

District Banks.—On motion of Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, it was *Resolved*, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the condition of the Currency of the District of Columbia, to inspect the books and to examine into the proceedings of said Banks, to ascertain whether their charters have been violated or not, and whether any abuses or mal-practices have existed in their management—to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses on oath. [The following gentlemen were appointed to compose said Select Committee: Messrs. Thomas, Pierce, Reed, May, Beaumont, Huntsman, Pinckney, Garland, and Claiborne.]

The House adjourned over to Monday.

JUDGE WHITE—ELECTIONEERING AGENTS.

Judge White offered a resolution, in the Senate, a few days ago, the nature of which, and the reasons which induced him to bring it forward, are thus related, by the correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot:

"Judge White introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information whether one *Benjamin F. Currie* was employed by the Government, in any capacity, in the Cherokee Indians' territory, and if so, what were his duties, what salary was paid him, under what law he was appointed, how long he had been thus employed, and whether he had had, at any time, more money paid him than his salary, and if so, how much and for what purpose. In offering this resolution, Judge White said he felt bound to give his reasons for so doing. He then made a speech of considerable length, in which he manifested more warmth, animation, and temper even, than he perhaps ever before has done in his whole Congressional or public life, put it all together. He said that this Currie, instead of attending to his duties, if he had any in the Creek Nation, was interfering in elections over the country, writing for newspapers, libelling the characters of public men, &c. That he had been in Tennessee, electioneering against a candidate for Congress in one of the Districts, and there shewed letters, to influence the election, from the Chief Magistrate; and one, he had been informed, of a confidential nature, written against himself by his honorable colleague. Judge White here stepped up to Mr. Grundy, looked him full in the face, and said, now I wish, while we are in the presence of this Senate, face to face, eye to eye, to ask my colleague whether he ever wrote a letter to Currie with my name made use of in it?

"Mr Grundy calmly replied that he had not to the best of his recollection—certainly he had written nothing disrespectfully of his colleague.

"Judge White said that would answer for the present. He then went on describing and condemning the conduct of Currie. He also alluded to the *Nashville Union*, which he denominated a "sink of filth and iniquity," established by a man who came on here last year with not more than funds enough to bear his expenses, and returned with five or six thousand dollars, with which to get out his paper gratuitously, by which means he might accomplish his dirty work. He read a part of the first communication of Gen. Jackson to Congress, to show how much opposed he then was to the interference of Government officers with the freedom of elections. He told of and read one article in the *Georgia Federal Union*, an article under the signature of Currie, libelling Judge White and a secret Indian Agent, employed a couple of years ago by the Government, and thereby endangering the life of the latter. On the 2d inst. he wrote to the Secretary of War upon the subject, complaining of Currie, and exposing him sufficiently to cause his removal from office. On the 16th inst. only *fourteen* days from the time he wrote to the Secretary, he received a reply, in which Gov. Cass says that he laid the subject before the President, who ordered him to write to Major Currie, and thank him for his zeal, but to say that he did not do right in exposing the life of the secret Indian Agent. Judge White, after reading the whole correspondence, commented upon this conduct of the Government with great severity. I have never seen him in so warm a mood. He has all his life long been highly respected and esteemed by every body who knew him. But now, being a candidate for the Presidency against *Martin Van Buren*, his every action and motive almost is grossly belied and misrepresented. He is not used to abuse, hence his extreme wrath on this occasion.

"His resolution was adopted."

Electioneering agents sent abroad, and paid out of the national treasury—presses established, and sustained, by funds, obtained nobody knows of whom or where, but certainly not belonging to those whose names appear as their editors—these are the means by which Gen. Jackson redeems his pledge of non-interference with the freedom of elections!

MR. BENTON'S RESOLUTION ON THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

A most interesting debate took place yesterday on Mr. Benton's Resolutions for the appropriation of the whole surplus revenue to fortifications and increasing the naval and military forces of the country. He commenced with a real war speech, declaring at the same time that he had no expectations that the two countries, France and America, would come into hostile collison; the latter part of his speech completely contradicting and upsetting all he said before. He commenced by reading a part of a speech of a member of the Chamber of Deputies, reflecting on the United States, and taunting us on the *five millions*, and threatening us with *the "long sword"* of France. His object evidently was to make a war speech that might go forth to the country, and get up a spirit that might be stimulated into wishing a war with France. He attacked the Senate for the failure of the Appropriation Bill for fortification, of the last year.

Mr. Webster rose and stated, that at some future time, *after the Senate shall meet once more on Executive business*, he would then have the materials with which he would show that the Senate had acted with perfect propriety in the matter referred to.

Mr. Leigh then went into a detail of the whole circumstances connected with the fortification Bill; and showed, in the most conclusive manner, that the failure of that bill was owing to the other House. He also showed that the Senate had *increased* many of the appropriations made in the bill from the House; that they had *diminished* none of them; and that they had made appropriations for new subjects of fortification.

He also corrected a gross misstatement, to use the mildest expression possible, in relation to a misrepresentation of the Senator from Missouri, relative to the "rejection of a certain report of the Committee for Military Affairs." He showed, by the Journals of the Senate, that no such rejection had taken place. Mr. Benton actually looked ashamed at being detected in so gross a misstatement; a thing we scarcely expected to see.

Mr. Preston rose, and in his usual felicitous manner, exposed the absurdity of the course adopted by the Senator from Missouri. He showed the anomalous nature of the resolutions, first appropriating the whole of the surplus revenue to the objects mentioned in the resolution, and then calling on the President for information and estimates, as to how much it would take.

Mr. Benton, in the course of his remarks, laid great stress on the fact, that a large French fleet had been sent to the West Indies, and intimated strongly that they had been sent there to overawe the votes of Congress.

Mr. Preston commented most beautifully and forcibly on this. If there was, he said, any thing of a hostile nature to be apprehended from this fleet, why, says he, are we to get the knowledge of it through this indirect channel? Where is the Executive? Why has he neglected his duty so far as to keep us in ignorance of this important information, if there be any foundation for it? He has promised to make a communication when Mr. Barton should arrive. If then, said he, there be any cause to apprehend danger from this fleet, it is his duty to let Congress know it.

Mr. Preston declared his willingness to go to any reasonable extent in carrying on the system of fortification and naval and military defence; but, said he, let us have it done in the ordinary regular manner. Let the proper Departments make the estimates, tell us what the appropriations are for, and let us act understandingly on the subject. This legislation by indirection is neither reasonable in itself nor in conformity with the practice of the Government.

Mr. Clayton also spoke, in reply to Mr. Benton, and exposed still further his gross misrepresentations. He stated that he himself had, in the committee, moved the appropriation of the additional five hundred thousand dollars for fortifications. He showed the increase of the appropriation for that purpose was made by the Opposition; and that the loss of the bill was attributable to the proceedings in the other House. On the whole, the Senator from Missouri must have felt very uncomfortable; at least his friends felt so for him.—*U. S. Telegraph.*

Col. Benton says in a late speech that "a French fleet of sixty sail! to be followed by sixty more! approaches our coast, for the avowed purpose of observing our conduct."

The N. Y. American compares this to Falstaff's men in buckram, and we think it might have gone further, and compared Mr. Benton to Falstaff himself. He lacks Falstaff's good qualities, however, and especially his humour.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

Warranted the Growth of 1835.

WILLIAM HUNTER has just opened his Spring Assortment of *Seeds*, comprising such as suits the wants of the citizens of this and the surrounding counties. Persons wishing to be supplied had better call and select before the assortment be broke, as he does not intend to get a recruit again this Spring. The following list contains part of his assortment, viz:

CABBAGE SEED.
Late Dutch Cabbage
Drum Head do
Large English Savoy do
Late Sugar Loaf do
Early York do
Early Dutch do
Green glazed do superior as the catterpiller will not molest it.
Large London Cauliflower do
Early London do
Curled Scotch Kale, one of the best winter greens known—superior in delicacy and tenderness to the Spinach, and far superior to the Cabbage.

LETTUCE SEED.
Royal Cabbage Lettuce, superior to all others.
Florence Coss do
Cream Coss or Ice do
Early Head do

RADISH SEED.
Long Scarlet Radish
Salmon do
Scarlet Turnip do
Black Winter do

CARROT SEED.
Blood Red Carrot
Orange do
Scarlet do

BEET SEED.
Blood Beet
Early Turnip do
Mangel Wurtsell do

SPINACH SEED.
Round Spinach
Broad Leaf do

TURNIP SEED.
Flat Dutch Turnip
Ruta Baga do
Yellow Malta do
Large Norfolk Field do

CUCUMBER SEED.
Long Green Cucumber
Early do
Early Bunch do

PARSNIP SEED.
Hollow Crown'd or Sugar Cup Parsnip, (a new and choice kind)
Swelling Parsnip

PEAS.
Dwarf Marrowfat Peas
Early Extra Frame do
Blue Prussian do
Dwarf Blue Imperial do
Early Charlstan do

BEANS.
Early China Bean (bush)
Broad Windsor do

VARIETIES.
London Flag Leek—(a good and healthy vegetable for table use)
Curled Parsley Seed
Long White Okra (for soup)
Cayenne Pepper
Red & White Onion seed
Top Onion Seed
Solid Celiery
Sage—Balsam of Pear
Vegetable Oyster
Purple Egg Plant
Double Pepper Grass
White Mustard Seed
Many head'd Sun Flower
Hollyhock Seed.

For all of which he will have the CASH.

Charlotte, January 25, 1836. 71tf

Internal Improvement.

MR. REINHARDT'S LETTER.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., JAN. 30, 1836.

To the Editor of the Charlotte Journal:

DEAR SIR—I attended a meeting at Morganton last week, on the subject of the contemplated Rail-Road from Charleston to Cincinnati. As we expected the people of Mecklenburg would take an interest in this important project, I was requested to transmit a copy of *Peter S. Johnson, Esq's* letter to Col. I. S. Avery, for publication in your paper. It accompanies this, and shows, very clearly, that the road up the North fork of the Catawba to its head, and along the connecting streams, offers the best, while it is perhaps not less than 100 miles nearer than any route between Charleston and Cincinnati.

The proceedings of the meeting at Morganton will be sent to you for publication; by which you will see that a meeting of the Delegates from Burke and Lincoln, and South Carolina, *is to take place at Charlotte on Tuesday of the second week of your next Superior Court;* at which meeting it is expected Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Rowan, and Iredell, and other Counties in the State that feel interested in this grand project, will have delegates.

At the meeting in Morganton we had several intelligent gentlemen present, who were acquainted with the valuable minerals on this route. It was said there was a abundance of the finest Marble, (equal to the finest Italian,) Iron ore in the greatest abundance, (some of which yields 70 per cent.) immense beds of Stone Coal, Copper, (some of the specimens were sent to professor Cooper, and said to be very rich,) Lime Plaister, and Lead. A gentleman who attended the meeting, said there was an immense quantity of the finest kind of Slate on the Route, (enough he thought could be had to cover the City of New York,) that is now lying there useless. A very intelligent and experienced farmer, who was present, (who had tried the plaster on his Lands, which can be got on this route,) said, give him the plaister and lime that can be had, and he could make his Lands as productive as the richest lands in the West. In fact, the Rail Road on this route once completed, our farming interest will rise with new energies, and with our favorable climate, will not be surpassed. These valuable minerals brought into use, with the Salt, in time of war we would have nearly all the necessaries within ourselves: Gold, Iron, Lead, Copper, Salt, Stone, Coal, Plaister, Lime, Slate, and it is believed Silver and Tin will be found in the mountains.

With a Rail Road through these inexhaustible mineral regions, who can anticipate the change in this State? A healthy region, with water-power that may do the labor of more than five hundred thousand persons, would not be too large an estimate. Connected as would then be the interest of the West, the immense produce of that productive region would pour its riches into our Atlantic ports, giving increased value to our Exports, and consequently increasing our Imports.

From the communication of Mr. Johnson you will see there is no doubt but a Rail Road is practicable, and most so on the *direct* Road from Charleston to Cincinnati. We expect to send a gentleman from this County to make a Topographical Survey from the South Carolina line to the head of Licking River. It is expected he will be accompanied by several gentlemen acquainted with minerals, to view the immense wealth that will be brought into use by the Rail-Road.

The Survey to which Mr. Johnston alludes, was made with a view of making a Turnpike Macadamized Road, and taken on ground that afforded the greatest quantity of the necessary materials, (Rock) and the shortest Road was preferred, so that the survey might be improved for a Rail-Road.

Respectfully, &c.

D. REINHARDT.

CHARLESTON AND CINCINNATI RAIL ROAD.

Extract of a letter from Peter S. Johnson Esqr. of Abbington, (Virginia,) to Isaac T. Avery of Burke Co., (N. C.)

You do me but justice in believing that any exertion I can make in aid of the magnanimous enterprize contemplated, will be most cheerfully made. I am apprehensive, however, that my ignorance in relation to the construction of Rail-Roads, particularly as to the highest practicable grade, will render my Topographical knowledge of but little avail at present. You recollect, that the examination of the country of which you speak, made several years ago, by the party of which I was one, was had with a view to the construction of a Turnpike. The maximum of the graduation was to be 4 degrees. That grade must, I suppose, be too high for a Rail-Road; but how near to that point can you come, for the selection of the most eligible route, depends upon that, as the route would be preferable which would be shortest, and permit the construction of a Road within that grade. That point constitutes almost my only difficulty; and it is one that I do not know how to surmount;—however, all the information I can communicate, is most freely at your command.

You say that if the Vallies of Toe and Doe Rivers be practicable, you can reach the Ohio, via Estellsville, by a rout from 70 to 100 miles nearer than any other proposed.

Of the practicability of those vallies, and the intermediate ridges, I need say nothing to you, who know the ground so well. I should apprehend, however, that the low gap of the Yellow mountain, and the ridge between Cranbury creek and the Toll gate, could not easily be surmounted, at less than 4 degrees. They constitute the principal (almost the only) serious impediments between the Blue ridge and Estellsville on the route. Let me suggest to you another route, from Gillespey's gap to Estellsville, by which you avoid those obstructions; and I do not think the distance would be increased;—it is, to follow the valley of Toe downward, and pass through the Iron mountain along the Nolichucky from the gap of that stream, (which affords an excellent pass through the mountains for that purpose)—the country presents no difficulties greater than those which occur between the Yellow mountain gap, and the same point. And along either, I have no doubt, if 2½ degrees is not too high a graduation, a suitable location could be readily found. The difficulty with me is, that I do not know whether that graduation be practicable. In my want of knowledge upon that subject I shall adopt that as the maximum, and shall henceforth speak in reference to it.

From Gillespey's gap to Estellsville, then, we can get easily enough; but from that point, to the Cumberland mountain, the difficulties *along the route examined by our party*, several years ago, are more serious; and indeed they are considerable, and of frequent occurrence. The whole space is filled with ridges, which are steep and of considerable elevation, and that elevation is very rarely interrupted by gaps, the edges being generally very regular and uniform in their height. Of this section of the proposed route, my knowledge is minute and accurate (with the exception of one point in it, of which I will speak hereafter,) notonly from the number of routes examined by us for the Sandy Road, but from the fact that it lies chiefly within my accustomed professional range; and I have often rode over it in various directions. I do not think it practicable to find a location along any of these routes at less than 4 degrees. We had some difficulty at two or three points on the route selected by Col. Long as the preferrable one, in finding ground at that grade; and there is no good deep gap in any one of the ridges we must pass.

There is a route, however, which I think presents the only chance, and quite a good one, as far as I know it. There is a short distance, which lies between the head of Powell's River and the head of the Pound Fork of Sandy, of which I can say nothing; but I am inclined to believe that no insurmountable difficulties occur there; the only objection is, that it is circuitous; but I suppose that is unavoidable in a mountainous country.

The route would lead us from Estellsville up Little Moccasin Creek, and down Troublesome Creek (along the Valley at the northern base of Clinch mountain) and turning through the Copper ridge, along the latter creek, up Clinch River to the mouth of Stock Creek; up that and the Buckeye Hollow, and Hunter's Valley, passing under the Natural Bridge, to the flat lick; thence up the north fork of Clinch River, and the Wildcat valley, to Powell's river; thence down the south fork, to the Big Stone Gap, through which the Stone mountain (along the most eligible route, for here I do not know the ground,) to the head of the Pound Fork of Sandy. If we can reach this last stream, all the difficulties will be passed. It washes the south base of Cumberland mountain, and runs into the Russel's fork, at the point where that stream breaks through the mountain, cutting it down to its very base. I suggest this route because it seems to me to be peculiarly favorable in every respect, except that it is circuitous. The gaps through the mountains and elevated ridges are all (except at the head of the Pound Fork, where I have never been) water gaps, and cut the ridges to their very base. Through each gaps we pass Moccasin Ridge, Copper Ridge, and the range of lofty steep hills between Clinch River and Hunter's valley, Powell's mountain, the Stone mountain, and Cumberland mountain. But one ridge crosses the route, and there nature has constructed a Tunnel of ample size for the passage of a Locomotive engine. As far as I know the ground I think no difficulty whatever exists. Having passed through Cumberland mountain, at the Russel Fork of the Valley of that stream, carries us towards the Ohio. I know nothing of the country from personal observation lower down than Pikeville; that was the extremity of our reconnaisance in that quarter; but I have no doubt, from the character of the country, that the head of Licking River could be easily reached. That section of the country is remarkable on account of the deep and favourable gaps at the heads (I believe I may say of all) the water courses—even those which are small, the ridges into which the country is broken, exhibits nothing of the regular parallelism which exists so remarkably on the south eastern side of the Cumberland. There is no coincidence in their deviation; they are crooked, and thrown into high conical points; but at the heads of the streams they are cut almost to the very base, by deep water gaps.

I therefore think it strongly probable that there would be no difficulty in getting to the Valley of the Licking. When I first heard of the project, I also had fixed on this valley of the Licking as affording, most probably, the best location upon this section. On referring to Col. Long's report, the distance from Russel's Fork Gap, to Moccasin Gap, is 70 or 75 mile. The route I have suggested would perhaps increase it 15 miles. There are but two general routes, which are practicable—one will pass through Moccasin Gap, and the other through Knoxville and Cumberland Gap.—Clinch mountain presents a barrier very formidable every where else, surmountable only by a great degree of stationary power; it is a ridge which extends from New River, in Giles County, to a point near Knoxville, where it terminates and is remarkable even in its height along its whole length, having its summit only slightly serrated by small depressions which are far too inconsiderable to afford any facility for its passage.

There are but two drop gaps which are passable for a Rail-Road—one is Moccasin Gap, and the other is more than 100 miles north east of it, in the Eastern part of Tazewell county;—its height is generally about 1000 feet, and its sides very steep. Between these two general routes, the country extends from Clinch to Cumberland mountain, is filled with lofty Mountain Ridges, (Copper Ridge, Moccasin Ridge, Purchase Ridge, Powel's mountain, Walker's Ridge,) most of which are free from gaps, and all would any where else be called mountains. Powel's mountain particularly is difficult, resembling Clinch much in its character, and affording but one practicable gap for our purpose—that of which I have spoken, near the Flat Lick on the route I have described, from Estellsville to Cumberland Mountain. That route presents the only line of gaps by which these Ridges can be crossed, by such an improvement from Moccasin Gap.

Most Distressing Accident.—On Monday last, Mr. Grimke Drayton, eldest son of the late Thomas F. Grimke, Esq., was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun. He was riding near his Plantation in his gig with the gun leaning between his attendant, a young German Boy, and himself, when the accident occurred, the charge passed through his left breast, and wounding the boy in the arm. Mr. Grimke died in a short time after. His death is a great loss in every relation. He was an accomplished gentleman and finished scholar, of a very eminent grade of intellect, of refined taste, and generous and elevated character; and one whose name would occur among the very first to any acquaintance called upon to name the most promising young man of our city and State.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Indian Disturbances in Georgia.

From the Charleston Courier of Feb. 2.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Extract of a Letter dated Columbus (Ga.) Jan. 27.

"*Dear Sir:*—Our relations with some of the lower tribes of the Creek Indians, viz: the Euchees, Chehaws, Obiwitchees, &c. have assumed a very serious aspect. It seems that in one of their plundering excursions on this side of the river, a few days ago, one of the Indians, belonging to the Chehaws, was killed by the whites in defence of their stock. This, of course, exasperated them, and as their morals embrace no law but retaliation, they gathered from forty to sixty men, and came over on this side to kill two white men, to appease the ashes of their dead. What success they had, we know not; but as they were returning to re-cross the river into the nation, they were intercepted on the bank by Mr. John Watson, son of Gen. Watson, with twenty-one men, who gave them a fight of ten minutes, under great disadvantage—the Indians being under the bluff, and protected by it, while the whites were out in the open field.

"The party under Mr. Watson, with seven or eight exceptions, fought bravely. But such an unequal contest could not be maintained long. And after the few who braved the danger with Mr. Watson, left the field, notwithstanding his repeated cries to rally, he left the field himself, leaving two men dead, having himself received five ball holes through different parts of his clothes. The men killed were of the names of Johnson and M'Bride.

"After news of the skirmish reached here last night, a steamboat with 40 armed men went down the river to the scene of action, and recovered the bodies of the two men. No Indians were seen; but Johnson, (the only one that the savages are thought to have found,) was decapitated and otherwise horribly mutilated, and about his body the earth was turned up and made bare in a singular manner by these wretches, in their triumphant revels around him.

"It is thought that one Indian was killed, as the tree behind which he stood (being the only Indian that was seen after the engagement began) was well marked, and behind it about a quart of blood on the ground! Yesterday there was a great panic, from rumors that the Indians to the number of 500, with an avowed determination to burn Columbus, had crossed the river below, and were advancing up! Consequently we were all under arms last night, and on guard until this morning. Every man has his gun on his shoulder, and seems resolved to die in defence of this town, and its fair inhabitants.

"To me a border war seems inevitable! And I for one am resolved to meet it, whatever may be its horrors, as I have closed my imagination to every thing but revenge. We are in almost a defenceless situation! There are not 20 good muskets in the place, the 500 sent by Gov. Forsyth, to the contrary notwithstanding. Something should be done for us speedily. Either arms and ammunition or sufficient force to carry the war into the enemy's camp and root them out to extermination."

From the same paper of Feb 3.

The Creek Indians.—The latest intelligence from Columbus, is contained in what follows, taken from the Columbus Sentinel of 29th ult:

The town of Columbus has been, since Monday last, in a martial attitude. On the night of that day an express was received by Maj. Gen. M'Dougald that a strong party of the Creek Indians, amounting to between three and five hundred, had arrived at Bryant's ferry, about 15 miles below this town, on the Chattahoochie, taken forcible possession of the flat, and passed over to the Georgia side of the river. Gen. M'Dougald upon this information immediately gave orders to the volunteer corps and militia of the town to muster at 10 o'clock on the succeeding day, for the purpose of organizing for the protection of this place, since which time the citizens have been constantly under arms, mustering each day and patrolling at night. On Tuesday rumors came in, stating that the Indians intended to attack the town that night, but thus far we are happy to say, no hostile demonstrations have openly been manifested towards the place.

A place of asylum has been appointed in the town for the safety of the females and children, and every other means has been taken to render the place as secure as our limited means will afford. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the activity of Gen. M'Dougald, Col. Bates, and indeed all the officers in command. With one or two field pieces and some more small arms, we should feel ourselves entirely secure.

In this hasty sketch we cannot pass over the praiseworthy conduct of Maj. Dunn, who is now teaching a military class in Columbus. Of but a few weeks' residence, and an entire stranger, but in character, when he came here, he volunteered his services with Col. Bates on his expedition down the river, and has been active otherwise in his services to the town in her critical posture.

Since writing the above, we have called upon Gen. McDougald, and received from him the following information. That he has ordered out one thousand men from his division to rendezvous at this place immediately, with the fixed resolution of leading them in person, into the heart of the enemy's country, and striking an effectual blow before they embody to give us further uneasiness. The course seems to us, to be

wise, military and the most effectual measures of ending this alarm at once. The tribe of hostile Indians are well known,—the head men should be told distinctly that the offending Indians are to be given up, or the town and themselves take the consequence. There remains no doubt now, that it will require the vigilant energy of the officers of our division to march forward without delay, and teach these mutilating murderers how to cross the Cattahoochie in defiance of our statute laws, and march among defenceless citizens in hostile array. We go for this measure heartily.

Charlotte:

Friday, February 12, 1836.

THE PEOPLE *against* THE CAUCUS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Hugh L. White, OF TENNESSEE.

To the Freemen of Mecklenburg County!

POLITICAL MEETING.

The Freemen of Old Mecklenburg—those who *are too free* to wear any man's collar—those who are still too independent to give up their blood-bought right of choice, to official dictation—those who prefer, for the next Presidency, a native son of their own State, a Republican of the Jeffersonian School, to an ambitious demagogue of New York, a man with no settled principles—those who desire an honest and economical administration of the National Government—in short, those who go for Liberty against Power—all such, among the People of Old Mecklenburg, are earnestly requested to meet at the Courthouse in Charlotte on Tuesday of the first week of our next Superior Court, (being the 16th day of February.)

This meeting of Freemen is called to discuss and decideon, for themselves, measures of vast importance to the whole common country of which they form a part—*of* which their fathers formed so conspicuous and honorable a part in "the days that tried men's souls,"—and the institutions of which, if they expect still to see it go on in the plain Republican track marked out for it by the blood of their ancestors, they must guard with "eternal vigilance." It is therefore fondly hoped that those who regard their own liberty, or the liberty of their children, as of any worth, will not fail to devote at least one day to the good work of doing what lies in their power to rescue the Constitution from the assaults made upon it by those in high places, and which, if allowed to continue, must sap the very life-blood of Freedom itself.

A NUMBER OF WHIGS.

☞ *The Letter.*—The reader who with care perused Mr. Calhoun's Speech in our last paper, must have had his attention arrested by the remarks which he makes about a Letter said to have been received from the Duke de Broglie, by the French Charge de Affaires, and a copy of which was offered to our Secretary of State, but which he refused to accept. It was there seen that Mr. Calhoun learns the existence of such a letter from the documents accompanying the President's Special Message, and regrets that a copy of it had not been accepted by the Secretary of State, as its contents would no doubt throw light upon our French affairs. A copy of this letter has since been published in New York; and it *does* indeed throw light upon our French affairs;" and a light too which shows off the conduct of General Jackson in a still more reprehensible form than any thing which had before transpired.

Never having before mentioned this letter, because its existence was doubted by some, and because the President had not mentioned it in his Annual Message, in which he said that *he had frankly stated to Congress all the circumstances connected with our French affairs*—we feel ourself bound, since it *has* come to light, not only to bring it under the notice of our readers, but to state its history, and the means by which it has been made public.

In the course of some comments upon the President's last Message, in answer to some on the same subject by the National Intelligencer, the Globe (the official paper of the Executive) endeavored to fortify some of its positions by alluding to the sentiments expressed by the Duke de Broglie in a letter to a correspondent in this country. The Intelligencer turned upon the Official, and asked how that letter came to the knowledge of that journal or its masters? What were its objects? To whom addressed? &c. &c. The Globe, having made this false step, endeavored to escape by a pretence that the letter referred to was a *private letter*, that it was only casually alluded to, and that, to whomsoever written, it could have no bearing on our controversy with France. The Intelligencer was not so to be put off. It followed up its calls for "the letter," "the letter;" when finally it was revealed by the Paris papers, that a letter of some sort had been written by the *Duke de Broglie* to *M. Pageot*—by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Paris, to the *Chargé de Affaires* of France in Washington—*a public official despatch*. Whereupon Mr. Clay moved a call on the President for a copy of any such letter, and the Senate sustained the call. The answer was, that a letter had been read to Mr. Forsyth, by M. Pageot, and a copy offered to his acceptance, which he declined receiving.

So much for the history of the letter.

We will now quote Mr. Forsyth's reasons for refusing to accept a copy of it, as the best means of showing its contents; and then close the subject by the appended remarks of the "New York American." And if a review of the whole subject do not prove a *want of candor* on the part of Gen. Jackson, and a *determination not to let the difficulties between the two countries be amicably settled*—if these positions be not conclusively substantiated, it is not in the power of evidence to prove any thing.

In reply to the call of the Senate, Mr. Forsyth has the following paragraph in relation to "the letter." We have taken the liberty to italicise a few words:

"It will be seen, by the correspondence with the Chargé de Affaires of France, that a *despatch* to him from the Duke de Broglie was read to the Secretary, at the Department, in September last. It concluded with an authority to permit a copy to be taken if it was desired. The despatch *being an argumentative answer to the last letter of Mr. Livingston to the French Government*, and in affirmance of the right of France to expect explanations of the message of the President, which France had been distinctly and timely informed *could not be given without a disregard, by the Chief Magistrate, of his constitutional obligations*, no desire was expressed to obtain a copy: it being obviously improper to receive an argument in a form which admitted of no reply, and necessarily unavailing to inquire how much or how little would satisfy France, *when her right to any such explanation had been, beforehand, so distinctly and formally denied.*"

From the New York American.

The inquiry now comes, why was this overture rejected by the Secretary of State, *and passed over in total silence in the President's message*? How, with such a document tendered to Government, but refused, could the President say in that message, which no where, *in its long recapitulation of the details of the whole question, refers to such a paper*, that "he had *frankly!* presented the circumstances which since the last session of Congress have occurred in this interesting and important matter?" We pause for a reply.

Concerning the motives with which this letter was written, and directed to be communicated to our Government, there cannot, as it seems to us, be two opinions. *They clearly show good will and anxiety to get amicably out of a difficulty.—An opening was here presented, that should have been embraced*—that, without discredit, *could* have been embraced—to state that the message should contain *what afterwards it did contain*, an explicit declaration that no wrong was meant to France. And that assurance voluntarily given—given as is suggested by M. de Broglie, not because it was demanded, but because it comports both with honor and spirit to remove an erroneous impression, as soon as its existence is ascertained—would, we are persuaded, *have led to a complete and perfect understanding*.

Instead of this obvious course, *etiquette* was interposed by Mr. Forsyth—when the very object of the mode of approach selected was, that both parties might drop *etiquette* if possible, and *act like men of common sense*. The overture was peremptorily rejected, the offered copy of the despatch was refused, and, within a week of the transaction, instructions were forwarded *recalling Mr. Barton!*

☞ *The Whig Meeting in Cabarrus.*—The Raleigh Standard notices the late Whig Meeting at Concord, and those by whom it was held, in the terms which follow. We publish the article, merely in order that the Whigs of Cabarrus may see the contemptuous manner in which they are mentioned by Philo White, the man who once fattened upon their patronage, and was raised into notice by their friendship. For any other cause than this, it would be presumptuous in us to force him or his opinions upon the people of Cabarrus:—they now know him too well, as a cringing minion of Power, to feel for him any other sensation than one of unqualified disgust.

When Cabarrus, at the last election, magnanimously gave her vote to Mr. Conner, a man opposed to her political principles, Philo White endorsed her "Democratic-Republicanism," with many shouts of praise for the result—and he continued to harp upon the same string until the election of Gen. Barnhardt, (a Whig,) to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Barringer—since which event he has been mute, until the recent move on her part, in favor of Liberty and the Constitution, has alarmed him and his masters for the success of their nefarious designs, and he suddenly discovers that Cabarrus is an "*old Federal County!*" and abuses her and her citizens accordingly. But it is wasting time to point out the inconsistencies of this political weathercock:—let us give place to the article from his *Standard:*

"*Cabarrus County.*—A whig meetinn was held at Concord on Tuesday of January Court; Gen. Wm. Allen in the chair, and Dr. Kiah Pryse Harris acting as secretary. Gen. Paul Barringer, and John Phifer, Esq.—who have been the standing political orators of that old Federal county for some 20 or 30 years—addressed the meeting, and produced resolutions, *cut and stitched*, denouncing the "little Magician," of course,—all which the people who had gathered round them, incontinently swallowed, as was to be expected. Every man (and boy too, we suspect) in the county, who it was thought might support the federal whig side, was put on the committee of vigilance. 103 names, (as near as we can count,) appear on the committee! On these, we suppose the party think they have a *political lien*."

Whether or not, "every man, and boy, too, in the county, who it was thought *might* support the "federal whig side," was put on the Committee of Vigilance," Philo White will learn, beyond doubt, in November. But to say, that he believes it even now, involves an amount of bare-faced assurance that we did not think even he possessed.

☞ *Seminole Indians.*—We have no account of any battle or skirmish between the troops in Florida, and these Indians, since the encounter at Mrs. Anderson's plantation, (published in our last paper.) The Southern papers, however, teem with letters, &c., giving statements of the distresses of the inhabitants, and the continued destruction of property by the Savages. The volunteers mentioned as having sailed from Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, and other places, had all reached their destination at the last advices, and were in good spirits at the prospect of meeting the Indians in battle before long.

The Charleston Courier of the 27th ult., states that Gov. McDuffie had issued orders that six hundred men, for the Florida service, should be drafted from three brigades of Militia in South Carolina. And the same paper, of the 2d of February, has the following article, by which it will be seen that Gen. Scott has reached the scene of war, and finds himself compelled to call for more troops to enable him to subdue the enemy:

"*More Troops required.*—Last evening, despatches were received from Gen. Scott, from which we learn, that having received information that his present force would be inadequate for the emergency, he has made another call on His Excellency the Governor, for a FULL REGIMENT OF SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILITIA, to consist of as many mounted men as could be furnished. It was also required that they should rendezvous at Purysburg."

☞ *Creek Indians.*—In another column will be seen some accounts of hostile indications by a part of the Creeks in the State of Georgia.—For some time past suspicions have been entertained that the Creeks intended some movements of the sort, and many reports have latterly prevailed in relation to them; but we suspect that most of the rumors which have reached the public through the press have been at least highly colored by the fears of the propagators, if not originated by them. We may be wrong, however, in this conjecture.—We shall, therefore, look with anxiety for further information from this new scene of Indian disturbances.

☞ *The Public Lands.*—Our "Synopsis of Congressional Proceedings," given to-day, will be found to include Mr. Clay's remarks upon re-presenting the "Bill for the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands among the States for a limited time," which was retained by the President at the last session of Congress, and thus prevented from becoming a law. These remarks of Mr. Clay give a complete exposition of the objects of the Bill; and we refer the reader to them for information on the interesting subject. The share of *North Carolina*, according to his estimate of the amount of revenue accruing from the Public Land Sales for 1833-34-35—and which his Bill contemplates distributing among the States on the first of May next—amounts to the handsome sum of **$988,632**—(*Almost a million!!*) We think the passage of this Bill uncertain, however, especially since Mr. Benton has introduced into the Senate a proposition to devote the whole surplus revenue to the purposes of fortification and defence.

☞ To those who go for *expunging* from the Journal of the United States Senate the solemn record of its assertion of the principles of the Constitution, we would recommend an article on our fourth page, under the head of "Expunging Precedent." The claims of James I. went not a whit further than the claims of Andrew I., in *effect*; and we suggest that they exercise their Kingly prerogative in the same way. Let our Monarch send for the Journals of the refractory Senate and *expunge* the obnoxious entry with his own royal hand and pen! He would no doubt be lauded for the deed!!

WHITE MEETING.

We call public attention to the proceedings of a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Wake county, published in this week's paper. It will be seen Judge WHITE was nominated for the Presidency, Gov. TYLER, of Va., for the Vice Presidency, and Gen. DUDLEY, of New Hanover, for Governor. The meeting nominated Gov. Tyler, because they believed that the nomination will be generally acceptable to the Anti-Van Buren Party in the South; because they believed he was honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution.

To those who have the pleasure of Gen. Dudley's acquaintance, not one word is necessary from us in his behalf. A man of unblemished character, of highly respectable talents, of sound Republican principles, we believe no individual, both as a public and private man, more unexceptionable, more honorable, more patriotic, could be presented to the People of North Carolina for their suffrages. *His republicanism is of no recent date. He was a republican in the last war, and volunteered his services in defence of his country.* He is no Proclamation-Protest "Republican."

We trust our friends *throughout the State* will proceed promptly and energetically to organize for the contest. If ever there was a crisis in the affairs of this country, which called upon every friend of her laws, and free Constitutional Government, to rally to their rescue, to draw the sword and throw away the scabbard, it is now. Whenever the President, or such a body as the Rucker Caucus, shall be able to appoint our Chief Executive Magistrate, the forms of the Constitution *only* will remain, the empty shadow of liberty *only* will be left; the substance and the spirit of both will be gone.

Let every man, then, be his intelligence and his influence great or small, if he take the same view of public affairs which we do, employ that intelligence, and exert to the extent he honorably can, that influence, to awaken the people to the true condition of things, and to place before them the monstrous corruptions and abuses of the Government.

He who seeing, or fancying he sees, danger impending over the public liberties, and sits and views it with calm indifference, thinking it beneath his dignity and importance to interfere, is, to some extent, a traitor to his country and her constitution. We speak strongly, but not stronger than truth warrants.

It has been the misfortune—we had almost said, the curse of our State, that many, perhaps a majority, of her educated men have kept aloof in political concerns, from the mass of the people; that class, which, in all countries, is its main stay, its chief strength, and should be its pride. How shall they answer for this apathy? This is a miserable delusion; and we say to all such, have you no interest in this country? have you no stake in society? and are you under no obligation to it? It is time to throw aside this affectation, for it is affectation, and take your part in the management of public affairs.

We have said before, we repeat again, thorough organization is indispensable. Active Committees should be appointed in every neighborhood. Political information should be circulated, and all will be well. Truth is mighty, and will prevail. The people, when correctly informed, will decide right, or the foundations upon which this Government is built, are of sand, and it must sooner or later fall before the storm and wind which beat against it.—*Raleigh Star.*

In pursuance of public notice, previously given, a large and respectable meeting of the Citizens of Wake county was held at the Courthouse in Raleigh, on Saturday, the 30th of January, 1836, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and for Governor, and also to take steps to appoint an Elector for this Electoral District.

On motion, Johnson Busbee, Esq., was appointed President, and Col. Allen Rogers, Jun., Vice President; and Nathaniel Warren, and John Ligon, Esq'rs., Secretaries. The object of the meeting having been explained by W. R. Gales, Esq., in some eloquent and appropriate remarks, a motion was made by him to appoint a Committee, of five persons, to draft a Preamble and Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

This motion was adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed to compose the Committee, viz. D. Outlaw, W. R. Gales, Alfred Jones, and Thomas J. Lemay, who, after retiring a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS the right peaceably to assemble together, and consult for the common good, is one secured to us; and whereas also, the people, either directly themselves, or indirectly by their legally appointed agents, have the right to elect all their public functionaries; we, a portion of the People of Wake County, have met, in order to select some individual whom we will support for the Presidency. That election, highly important at all times, is especially so now, when a portion of the people of the Northern States, disregarding the guarantees of the Constitution, and the peace and safety of our community, seem bent upon an interference with our domestic institutions. In the trying emergencies in which we may be placed, we want at the head of the Government a man who is with us on this subject beyond all doubt. Mr. Van Buren may be with us, but he is suspected of being so for political effect, and certain of his acts seem to give a strong colour to this suspicion. His vote, instructing the Senators of New York to vote against the admission of Missouri into the Union, unless slavery was abolished; his active support of Rufus King, the great champion of that restriction; his recent letter, in which *the inexpediency of agitating* the question in the District of Columbia, *only*, is spoken of; all prove that he is not one upon whom the South can rely with undoubting confidence on this important subject.

Mr. Van Buren, at another most important crisis, was again found against us. He voted for the Tariffs of 1824 and 1828, which a large majority of the people of this State believed a violation of the Federal Constitution, and which, with unprecedented unanimity, they regarded as inexpedient.

We object, further, to the manner in which he was brought forward, and to the means by which he is sustained;—to the first, because it is a most dangerous interference with the constitutional privileges of the people, an usurpation of their rights, and calculated to take from the great mass of the community the election of their public officers, and to place it in the hands of a few trading politicians and interested office holders. We object to the means by which he is sustained, as calculated to corrupt the morals of the country, by the bestowal of those offices as rewards, which were designed as trusts, to be exercised as public good might require.

We object to Mr. Van Buren further, because of the attempt of the President of the U. States to appoint him as his successor, which if successful, will from a highly dangerous precedent, and will virtually convert our Government into a monarchy.

We object to Van Buren also, because he may be regarded as the soul of that system of tactics, by which, through the means of caucuses, under various names, the powers of the government as fast stealing from the many to the few.

HUGH LAWSON WHITE, of Tennessee, a man born in our own State, whose feelings and interests are the same as ours, who has uniformly voted against a Protective Tariff, and against Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, is, we believe, honest and capable, and would administer the Government faithfully, according to the best of his ability, FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD, and not as spoils taken from a conquered enemy. *He has been brought forward by the people, in opposition to the candidate of the caucus party.* We are willing to extend to him our cordial support, because we have every reason to expect an honest and constitutional administration of the Executive department of the Government.

Resolved therefore, That this meeting will support, for the office of President, Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, and will promote his election by all honorable and legal means; and that we respectfully recommend him to our fellow citizens for that office.

Resolved, That in the Hon. John Tyler, of Va. we recognize an undeviating republican, an accomplished statesman, and an upright man, and we will cheerfully support him for the Vice Presidency.

And whereas, by the Amended Constitution of this State, it devolves upon the free white men thereof to elect a Governor; and whereas we believe Gen. Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington, to be a gentleman of sound republican principles, *and that he was such when they meant something more than the spoils of office*—a man of undoubted ability, and unquestioned integrity, and one whose nomination will give general satisfaction to the friends of Judge White in this State: Therefore,

Resolved, That Gen. E. B. DUDLEY be nominated by this meeting, as a suitable person to be run for Governor, by the friends of Judge White, and that we will use all proper exertions to procure his election.

On motion, the following gentlemen, to wit: W. R. Gales, Alfred Jones, Allen Rogers, Jun., John Ligon and D. Outlaw, were appointed a committee to inform Judge White, Mr. Tyler, and Gen. Dudley, of their respective nominations.

On motion of Mr. Pullen, it was

Resolved, That the people of this county, friendly to the election of Judge White, be respectfully requested to assemble at the Court House in this City, on Monday of May County Court, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to represent the county in the next General Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Manly, the thanks of the meeting were voted to its presiding officers and secretaries; when the meeting adjourned.

JOHNSON BUSBEE, *President*,
ALLEN ROGERS, Jr. *Vice Pr'st.*

NATHANIEL WARREN, JOHN LIGON, } *Secretaries.*

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Mr. Editor:—At the head of the Whig Committee, in your last paper, I observe the names of *twenty-four Veterans of the Revolutionary War*. I have been always a Jackson man, because I knew he had done much for our country, and I have said I would vote for Mr. Van Buren as his successor—but sir, I begin to believe Mr. V. B. is not the patriotic and disinterested man I have been led to believe he is, or we would not see *nearly every Whig of the Revolution, in this county, opposed to him.* I take the Globe, and (although I have been opposed to you) your paper also, that I might observe what is going on in the county, but paid little or no attention to your political matter; but, sir, from this time, I intend to examine it more closely. After deliberate consideration, I have come to the determination that I will not vote for Mr. Van Buren, but go with those gray headed men who fought and bled for the liberty that we all now enjoy.

A FARMER.

Van Buren committed for once!—Messrs. D. Felt & Co. of New York, publish a letter from the Vice President in which he expresses his *entire approbation* of the sealing-wax and wafers which they manufacture!—*Newbern Spectator.*

Mediation of England,

BETWEEN THE U. STATES AND FRANCE.

From the Globe of Feb 1.

The Mediation.—We understand that the British sloop of war Pantaloon, brought despatches to Mr. Bankhead, authorizing him to tender the good offices of the British Government as a mediator in adjusting the difficulties now existing between the United States and France. Whether any decision has been made upon this offer, or if so, what it is, we have not been advised; but we cannot but hope, that the good offices of Great Britain, in the character of a mediator, equally friendly to both the parties, may be so employed as to restore that amicable intercourse which has so long existed between the people and the Governments of the two countries, without any abandonment or prejudice to the principle on which our Government has taken its stand, and in a manner satisfactory to France.

From the Nat. Intelligencer of Feb 2.

Our Relations with France.—No doubt now exists that Mediation has been offered between the United States and France by the Government of Great Britain. We have reason to believe that the Executive of the United States, without consulting the Senate—we do not know that it was necessary that it should do so—has acted on this proposition, and that despatches announcing its determination are already on the way to the seaboard.

We do not know any thing of the particulars of either the proposition or the reply. Perhaps the Official journal may furnish some information respecting both. Meanwhile, lest, for diplomatic reasons, a studious silence should be observed in that quarter, we think it proper, for the information of our readers, to state our impression that the proffered Mediation by Great Britain, as a common friend, has been accepted by the Executive of the United States. Such an offer could not indeed well be declined by any Nation not disposed to place itself out of the pale of the Law of Nations.

The reader must, however, bear in mind that, between Nations, Mediation and Arbitration are not the same thing. *Arbitration*, accepted by both parties, would to a certain extent, be obligatory on both. The acceptance of *Mediation* concludes nothing between the parties; but only leaves the door open for conciliation and adjustment, through the medium of a common friend, interested, with all the rest of the world, in preventing wanton or unnecessary disturbance of the peace of Nations.

It is much, however, that intercourse between the two countries has been thus reopened, through a channel so respectable as to furnish a reasonable security that nothing that is not respectful and conciliatory will be attempted to be transmitted through it from either side; nothing that is not worthy of the generous spirit in which this mediation has been offered by the British Government. Whilst, therefore, in the new course which things have taken, we discover no certainty of amicable adjustments of our disputes with France, we see, with the greatest satisfaction, that all apprehensions are dissipated of a precipitated quarrel between the two countries.

CONCERT

OF

Vocal & Instrumental Music.

THE LADIES OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, in Charlotte and the surrounding country, that they contemplate having a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, in this Town,

On Tuesday Evening Next, 16th Instant,

For the purpose of raising funds to enable them to make some necessary alteration and improvement in their house of worship. The Ladies trust, that their object, and the gratification which their friends may reasonably expect to receive in return for their contributions, will recommend the proposed Concert to their favorable attention.

☞ The Concert will be under the direction of Signor P. ROSICH and Mons. P. E. SAUNIER—of whose qualifications for the task, the Ladies feel that they need not speak.

Part 1st.

1. *Overture by Hadyn.* Miss S. D. & M. D. & Mr. S.
2. *Glee—Hail Lafayette.* - By the Company.
3. *Song—Home, Sweet Home.* - Miss M. D.
4. *Military March.* - - - - Mr. S.
5. *Song—While all on Land.* - - Mrs. A.
6. *Song—Arab Steed.* - - - Mrs. W.
7. *Duett—O Dolce Concento.* Miss. I. & Mr. S.
8. *Italian Song—Come un spa.* - - Mr. G.
9. *Song—The moon is on the Lake.* - Mrs. C.
10. *Song & Glee—Fitz Eustace.* Miss M. D.
11. *Italian Military Song.* Signor P. Rosich.
12. *Finale—Watchman tell us.* By the Company.

Part 2d.

1. *Overture—Marriage of Figaro.* Miss S. D. Mr. S.
2. *Song—Isle of Beauty.* - - Miss M. D.
3. *Comic Duett—A. B. C.* Miss I. & Sig. P. Rosich.
4. *Song—March to the Battle Field.* - Mrs. M.
5. *Sonata—Battle of Prague.* - Mr. S.
6. *Italian Song—Di Tanti Palpiti.* - Mrs. W.
7. *Song—O 'tis Love.* - - - Mr. C.
8. *Song—I seek her on every Shore.* - Mrs. A.
9. *Glee—Punchinella.* Miss M. D., Mrs. M., Mrs. W., and Sig. P. Rosich.
10. *Variations—Kinlock.* - - Mrs. W.
11. *Comic Italian Song—The Dream interrupted.* Signor P. Rosich.
12. *Finale—Strike the Cymbal.* By the Company.

The Ladies have been kindly tendered the use of a large room in the second story of the house next below the Law-office of F. L. Smith, Esq., where the Concert will be given.

☞ Admittance 50 cents. Doors open at ½ past 6, and Concert to commence at ½ past 7 o'clock.

Charlotte, Feb. 12, 1836.

Miscellaneous Deferred Articles.

LEAP YEAR.

We clipped the following article from the New York Herald some two months ago or thereabout, and laid it by, watching an opportunity to slip it into a column of our own paper on the first convenience, for the special information and benefit of the ladies—the single ones we mean. We hope those of them who were not apprised of their privileges, will pardon our delinquency in not making them sooner acquainted with the facts. They must use the greater diligence to make up lost time. There is time enough yet, provided they are smart. There is no need of useless ceremony, after one's mind is made up. After that, marriage is like oratory—all should be action, action, action. No beating about the bush—no idle simpering—no "sugared words and honied suppositions." Break the ice at once, pop the question, and send for your friends and the priest—that's the way, girls. Read your license.

LEAP YEAR AND LADIES' PRIVILEGE.

The coming year, 1836, will be leap year, as any person may see by consulting an almanac. It will be an important year to the interests of unmarried ladies, and no less so to unmarried gentlemen—for what interests the one is also fated to interest the other. The ladies next year will have the sole privilege of making love, which the gentlemen may not refuse under severe penalties. To prove this to be the case, and that it is no new thing, and owes its rise to any of the extravagant notions of modern times, we will give an extract from an old volume printed in the year of Grace 1606, and entitled "Courtship, Love, and Matrimonie."

"Albeit, it is nowe become a parte of the Common Lawe, in regard to the social relations of life, that as often as every leapxatile year doth return, the ladyes have the sole privilege, during the time it continueth, of making love unto the men, which they may do either by wordes or lookes, as unto them it seemeth proper; and moreover, no man will be entitled to the benefit of Clergy who dothe refuse to accept the offers of a ladye, or who dothe in any wise treat her proposal with slight or contumely."

So long ago as the above was printed, it will be seen to have been a "parte of Common Lawe," that the ladies should have the privilege—and not only so—but the *sole* privilege—of making love every fourth year, and since that then binding as common law, is equally binding now, since it has never been superseded by any statute.

We thought it incumbent upon us editors, who have the welfare and happiness of our readers at heart, to give this early information on a most important subject. It is now (November 10th) but little more than six weeks to the commencement of Leap Year;

"And time will soon that distance leap."

The love making privilege of the "lords of creation" will then be suspended, and so continue for one long year of 366 days. They cannot make love during all that tedious interval, nor can they refuse a lady who makes love to them.

This, to gentlemen who have a taste for gallantry, and are particularly tenacious of what is usually considered the female privilege, will be an unpleasant reverse of the order of things; while to your very diffident or indolent gentlemen, who want resolution or activity for the arduous duties of courtship, it will be a change no less pleasant than interesting.

To the latter, we need say nothing but that they have before them a year of hope, wherein they may cast off their single blessedness, provided, always, they can nerve themselves to the acceptance of such ladies as Heaven or their own inclinations may send to solicit their hands. To the former we would say, "Gentlemen, if you would not be wooed, you have now six weeks before you, wherein you may go a wooing; after which, if you let this time slip, you must make up your mind to take such dear creatures as come a wooing to you—or—sad alternative!—die without benefit of Clergy." This is all we need say to the gentlemen, who, being thus forewarned, if they do not make the best use of time and circumstance, will have no cause to lay the blame upon us.

To the ladies we beg leave to say, the next year is yours; and if you have never yet made love, it will be your privilege to do so for the whole of the year. You need have no scruples as to the certainty of your rights. They rest upon the "Common Lawe," which has been in power ever since the days of Queen Elizabeth, and we know not how much longer. These rights are very ample—they not only allow you to make love, but they also make it obligatory on the "lords of creation" to accept of your offers.

How far you shall insist upon the exercise of your privilege, depends on yourselves. Your power, for one whole year, will be absolute; and if you chose, you may revenge yourselves by making love to such gentlemen as ought long since to have made love to you. This you will be perfectly justified in doing; and the lordly delinquent cannot, as they ought not to, say nay.

But inasmuch as your power is absolute, it will become you to exercise it gently. Hear what Portia says of the quality of mercy:

"It is not strained;
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven,
Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed;
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes."

With these remarks, we commend you to the year 1836; which we hope you will "so use as not abusing it, remembering that the fashion thereof passeth away;" and that, if this important year be misspent, your will have to wait until the year 1840, for the recurrence of your quadrennial privilege.

An Expunging President.—The English Parliament of 1621 were involved in a dispute with their Sovereign, James I, in reference to certain claims of Parliamentary privileges and liberties. The monarch had sent them a message, communicating his pleasure that none in the House should presume to meddle with any thing concerning his government and mysteries of state. This excited the indignation of a House quite as servile as our present House of Representatives; and perhaps, if possible, a little more so. In reply to a petition which the Commons drew up touching this matter, the King told them politely that they were unfit for the duties of government, and that their privileges were derived from the grace and permission of his ancestors and himself. The Commons became alarmed for their personal security, as well as their existence as a deliberative assembly, and after a long and warm debate, entered a *protestation* in their journals, in which they declared that their liberties, franchises, and jurisdictions, so far from being derived merely from the grace of the Crown, were the ancient and undoubted birthright and inheritance of the subjects of England.

To this the King demurred, and adjourned the Commons. He was now bent upon exercising his propensities for *expunging*. To this end, he adopted a somewhat more summary mode than that now proposed by Mr. Benton. He sent for the journal of the Commons, and *expunged* the offensive record with his own hand. This is one of the few precedents in history, in which the records of one branch of a Government have been *expunged* for the gratification of the Executive. It was reserved for the present times to exhibit a tamer compliance with the Executive will, than could be compassed in the Parliament of James I. It is proposed in the Legislature of Virginia not merely that the records of the Senate of the United States shall be defaced, but that *the Senators shall be made instruments of their own disgrace.*—*Nat Int.*

Instructive Resolutions.—We refer the people of North Carolina to the conduct of the Van Burenites, in regard to these Resolutions, as detailed in the proceedings of the House of Commons, on Monday and Tuesday. We hope the supporters of Mr. Van Buren will no longer have the effrontery to deny that they are opposed to the State's having her just and equal portion of the proceeds of the Public Lands. On the final question of indefinite postponement the vote stood as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Braswell, Brown, Bryan, Byrum, Cansler, Coor, Dorse, Dunn, Fitzrandolph, Frish, J. W. Guinn, L. A. Guinn, N. Harrison, Hawkins, Henry, Hester, Hill, Howerton, Hutchison, Hybart, Irion, Jeffreys, Jervis, Jones, Judkins, Kenan, J. W. Lane, Lee, Lyon, J. A. D. McNeill, D. McNeill, Neale, Pickett, Riddick, Siler, Slade, Sloan, J. L. Smith, Stallings, Stockard, Swindell, Taylor, Tomlinson, Tuten, J. R. Walker, J. H. Walker, Watson, Whitley, Williamson & Witcher.

Nays—Messrs. Bedford, Benton, Borland, Buie, Brummell, Boyd, Barnhardt, Clement, Clingman, Collins, Davenport, Eaton, Erwin, Foreman, Gary, Gorrell, Graham, Guthrie, Harris, Harper, Haswell, J. Horton, W. Horton, Hoskins, Hunt, Jacocks, Kelly, King, W. B. Lane, Lilly, Loudermilk, Manly, Matthews, Muse, McPherson, Poindexter, Rayner, Rogers, Rush, George Smith, Thomas, Waddell, and Watts.

Every Member who voted in the *affirmative* is a Van Buren man, and *every one* voting in the *negative* is for Judge White! With this fact staring the people in the face, is there necessity for comment; and need we ask them, if they will permit party madness thus to trifle with their dearest interests, without calling their unfaithful stewards to account?—*Raleigh Register.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted, either by Note or Book Account, to the late firm of Morrisons & McKee, are requested to make payment. The notes and accounts can be found at the Store of John M. Morrison.

SAM'L. McKEE.
W. MORRISON.

January 14, 1835. t81

N. B. Persons indebted by account are particularly requested to settle them either by cash or note. Cash would be preferred.

S. McKEE,
W. MORRISON.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1835.

Robert B. Houston vs. John Sales. } Attachment.

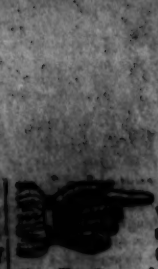
Levied in the hands of William McKinney, and him summoned as garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of court, that the defendant John Sales, is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the said defendant appears and pleads or replevies, at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday in February next, judgment will be entered against him by default.

Witness, B. Oates, clerk of said court, at office, the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1835. B. OATES, c. c. c.

Price adv. $3. t80

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.



W. B. Williams will attend to the Renewal and Discount of Notes in the Bank at Charlotte, N. C. His fee moderate. All letters must be post paid.

January 12, 1835.

Look at This!

AS the Firm of Smith & Williams is dissolved, we must have all Book Accounts closed, either by Cash or Note.

H. B. WILLIAMS,
Surviving Partner of S. & W.

Jan'y. 26, 1836.

A Tannery and Negro Man FOR SALE.

I NOW offer my Tan Yard, near Concord, for sale. I will give a great bargain as I have now discontinued the business. Every thing about the yard is in good order and immediate possession given.

—ALSO—

A Negro Man who has been brought up to the Tanning Business, a first rate workman, young and likely. I will sell them together or separately. Those wishing to buy would do well to call soon.

P. BARRINGER.

Concord, 21st Jan. 1836. t81

Law.

THE subscriber deems it necessary, under recent circumstances, to say that his attention, as heretofore, will be devoted exclusively to the duties of his profession. He will attend the Superior Courts in the Counties of Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Iredell, Anson, Cabarrus, and Montgomery, and the County Courts of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus. Except when absent in his attendance on the Courts of these counties, he will *now* always be found at his office or residence in Charlotte.

FRANKLIN L. SMITH.

January 16th, 1836. t82

Omnibus Concern

GOING AHEAD!

THE Travelling Public, and all others who may desire Private Conveyance from Charlotte to any other place, are informed that the undersigned have added to their Omnibus establishment a splendid BAROUCHE and SULKEY, and ADDITIONAL HORSES, either for *Harness* or the *Saddle*—so that all who may desire accommodation in their line may be assured of receiving prompt attention for the time to come.

B. P. BOYD & Co.

Dec. 23, 1835.

For Sale.

THE House and Lot in the town of Charlotte, where I formerly taught School, on Main-street, between Miles Hill's Dwelling and Workshop. For particulars apply to Mr. Harty.

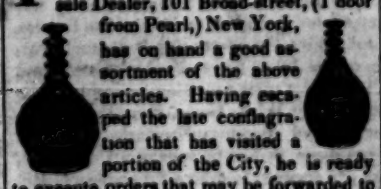
JOHN MAGINNIS.

Jan'y. 25, 1836. t80

China, Glass, & Earthenware STORE,

101 *BROAD STREET*, (1 *door from PEARL,*) NEW YORK.

THE subscriber, Importer and Wholesale Dealer, 101 Broad-street, (1 door from Pearl,) New York, has on hand a good assortment of the above articles. Having escaped the late conflagration that has visited a portion of the City, he is ready to execute orders that may be forwarded to him, on the most favorable terms, and at the lowest prices. He invites those Merchants who are coming on to call and examine his assortment.



He would also inform those who are doing a Package Business, that his importations this Spring will be very extensive in every variety of color of printed Earthenware, China Glazed, White Earthen and White, Lustre, and Gold burnished China.

HENRY V. GARRETSON.

New York, 1st January, 1836. 1m

N. B. Those Merchants with whom he is not acquainted, will please inclose a reference, and their orders shall have despatch.

Mallard Creek Classical SCHOOL.

THE fifth session of this School will commence on Monday, the 4th of January. The subscriber hopes, by the experience he has obtained, and by untiring devotion to his business, to merit a share of public patronage.

All persons wishing information in regard to the school, are referred to the patrons of the subscriber.

S. W. ERWIN.

Dec. 28, 1835. 74tf

NOTICE.

I WILL sell in Charlotte, on the 16th of February next, to the highest bidder, on a long credit, two thorough bred *STALLIONS*, viz: WHIP and ÆRONAUT. They are so well known that a description is deemed unnecessary. Those who are willing to own such property, will do well to attend, as a great bargain will be given.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Jan'y. 23, 1836. 180

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE!

To Millwrights & Carpenters.

ON the first Tuesday of February Court, (being the 16th day of the month,) I will sell in Charlotte, to the highest bidder, for *CASH*, a large and complete assortment of

Millwright's, Carpenter's and Joiner's TOOLS,

the property of Joseph Hix, dec'd. Also,

Tool Chests, Books, &c.

Those wanting first rate articles of the kind will do well to attend.

E. H. RISSELL.

St. Catherine's Mills, 16th Jan., 1836. 180

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some **Fine & Fashionable Articles**, which he offers to the public at reduced prices. The leading ones are:

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine, and Plain English and Swiss WATCHES,
Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Fob do.
Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE,
Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle Frames, with glasses, (*white, green, blue, and azure,*) to suit all ages and sights,
GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES FROM THE NORTH, VIZ:

Brittania-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Plated Castors, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PERFUMERY of the best quality, Walking Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols, (English and French,) Snuff Boxes, Percussion Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c.

The above articles, added to his former stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace a variety, which will be sold low for Cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

THOMAS TROTTER.

Charlotte, November, 1835. 70tf

N. B. Those who have long Standing Accounts will remember that most men need money to carry on business.

A Splendid Line of HACKS, FROM Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk.

At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP*.

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS.* All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

April 11, 1835. '80—1y

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, *as follows:*

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . . $7
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, 3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, 1½
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ... 3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE Patent Vegetable Medicine or Hygeian Syrup, discovered by chymical analysis and synthetical general processes vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice.*

Among the *symptoms* of Dyspepsia or Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth, great irregularity of appetite, which sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, sickness, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,

Are the cheapest and most approved **Family Medicine** ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievious bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicine Stomachica et Hepatica*," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

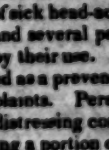
Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 199 Liberty-street, New York, inventer and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphey, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.

JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.

Jan. 1, 1836. 1-y



Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 19th instant, a negro boy named *ARCHER*, about five feet six inches high, dark complected, with a large scar on his forehead, and says he belongs to Richard Prior, a speculator, of Charlotte, Va. Clothes very ragged. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, Jailor.

Oct. 12, 1835. 63tf

An Apprentice

TO the Printing Business, will be taken at this office, if application be made early. A boy from the country preferred.

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.] Charlotte, (N. C.) February 19, 1836. [NO. 281.

D. H. HAMBA, Editor.
T. J. HOLTON, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent—Myles R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY, 1836.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.			
19 Friday,	6 34	5 26				
20 Saturday,	6 33	5 27	For February, 1836.			
21 Sunday,	6 32	5 28		d.	h.	m.
22 Monday,	6 31	5 29	Full	2	1	24 aft'n.
23 Tuesday,	6 30	5 30	Last	9	8	4 even.
24 Wednesday	6 29	5 30	New	16	2	52 aft'n.
25 Thursday,	6 27	5 33	First	24	6	25 morn.

Deferred Articles.

☞ *Ball at the President's!*—A late letter of the "Spy in Washington," gives an account of a grand *Ball* at the White House in the Federal City. It is stated somewhere else, may be in the Globe, that these Balls are hereafter to take the place of the evening Levees. This being the last year of the Hero's reign, and he having no more favors to ask of the "Hurra boys," it seems that Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, were not allowed to attend the festivities on the occasion referred to. None but formally invited guests were present, and none but the *quality* were invited—viz: Members of Congress and their families, the Chief Officers of the Government, Foreign Ministers, and principal Citizens. The Spy says:

"The President led the way to supper, handing Mrs. Donelson; next the Vice President, leading in Mrs. Jackson, Junior; next Mr. Blair, with his lady;—then Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Woodbury, and so on, according to precedence. After supper, cotillons and waltzing were kept up to a late hour. The dancing was, of course, in the large east room, the magnificence of which, in Mr. Adams's time, so horrified Senator Benton. The President himself did not enter the ball room. He remained in the drawing room the whole evening except when at supper. The supper was prepared by the celebrated French restorateur, Vivans. Every thing was on the most liberal scale. All seemed greatly to enjoy themselves, and it was universally admitted to be a great improvement over the old plan. How the *real democracy* will relish the innovation, by which they are, in future, excluded from the palace, is another question. I suspect, however, that Gen. Jackson is less anxious on that head now than he was during his first term. The "dear people" have served his turn, as far as he expects, and now, as he needs their services no longer "if they dont like it, they may," &c.

☞ *A new branch of Manufacture.*—The Massachusetts Legislature has recently been concocting an easier mode of manufacturing Lawyers, than the one pursued heretofore. (The new article, we doubt not, is "especially intended for the Southern market!")

The House of Representatives has decided, by a vote of 180 to 56, that every inhabitant of the State, of good moral character, shall be admitted to practice in any Court, on filing with the Clerk a written notice of his intention so to practice, accompanied with satisfactory proof to the Court that *he is of the requisite age and character*. The Act abolishes the distinctions of Attorney and Counsellor, taking from the Court the power to regulate qualifications for admission.

This is about as quick and easy a way to make any jackanapes a *killer* of laws, as Cambridge took to make a certain "roaring lion" *Doctor of Laws*, some time since.

☞ *More Scientific "Improvement."*—A proposition has been lately laid before the Legislature of *Georgia*, (in America!) to authorize the organization of a Board of Steam-Doctors! Did'nt we say that every thing that went by steam would be taken into favor by Van Buren and his friends, after the high-pressure movements in Baltimore by Rucker & Company? Georgia is determined that the Yankees shall not out do her in the march of "improvement!" If the *patent* Lawyers of Massachusetts should ever find their way into her territory, our advise is, that they set aside Judge Lynch and his "mild adjudications," and *try* the intruder with a little of No. 6.

☞ *Presidential*—At a large meeting of the citizens of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa on the 22nd ult., the following Electoral Ticket was agreed on and recommended to the support of the friends of Judge White:

Hon. John Gayle, of Mobile.
Hon. Sam. W. Mardis, of Tallnadega.
Hon. John Murphey, of Clark.
Hon. John W. Bridges, of Wilcox.
Col. Isaac Lane, of Morgan.
Genl. James Moore, of Marion.

SYNOPSIS OF Congressional Proceedings.

Monday, January 4.

SENATE.—Nothing of importance transacted this day.

HOUSE.—Mr. J. Q. Adams presented a memorial from sundry inhabitants of the State of Massachusetts, praying the abolition of Slavery and the Slave trade in the District of Columbia; and remarked that, in conformity with the course heretofore adopted, he should move that the petition, without reading, be laid on the table.

Mr. Glascock felt it his duty, he said, notwithstanding the great discussion which had taken place on the subject, again to bring before the House, for its decision, the question of the reception of these petitions. He contended that, according to Mr. Jefferson's authority, which he cited, his motion was a proper one, and did not conflict with the right of petition; and, moreover, that it was expedient for the House to sustain the motion, if they wished to avoid the consideration of the question.

A long discussion arose, in which Messrs. Mercer, Sutherland, Craig, Reed, Briggs, Vanderpoel, Bell, Glascock, Beardsley, Williams of N. C., Patton, Mann, Underwood, Thomas of Md., Hamer, Everett of Vt., J. Q. Adams, and Bynum, took part.

Tuesday, January 5.

SENATE.—Mr. Ewing presented a memorial for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; which, on motion of Mr. Grundy, was laid on the table without debate.

National University.—Mr. Leigh, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom the subject has been referred, made a report on the legacy of the late James Smithson, of London, for a University in the District of Columbia, accompanied by a joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to appoint an agent or agents to take the necessary steps to secure said Legacy for the purposes mentioned and specified in the will.—Read, and ordered to a second reading, and the report ordered to be printed.

Mr. Calhoun submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate, before the third Monday of the present instant, the amount of the revenue from all sources, during the year ending on the 31st December last, as far as returns have been received, with an estimate of the amount to be received.

Judiciary Bill.—On motion of Mr. Clayton, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill supplementary to an act entitled "An act to amend the Judicial System."

The bill was reported, with amendments, and, the amendments being concurred in, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; after which, the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Dunlap, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the State of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain lands therein described, and to settle claims to lands unappropriated within the same," as by act of 17th April, 1826. Read twice, and committed.

Mr. Casey, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to graduate the price of Public Lands, make provision for actual settlers, and cede the refuse to the States in which they lie. Read twice and committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, said, the bill and report just made by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Casey) related to a very important subject; and it was desirable that information should be distributed as to the nature and object of the measure proposed. He therefore moved the printing of 3000 extra copies of the bill and report; which motion, by consent, was considered and agreed to.

Mr. Wise, from the Select Committee to which the subject was referred, reported a bill to carry into effect the resolution of the Congress of 1781, to erect a marble column at Yorktown, in Virginia; read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Beardsley presented the memorial of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, and moved its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Hannegan moved the *rejection* of the memorial.

The CHAIR decided that the motion and the subject to which it related must lie over till to-morrow.

Mr. McKennan stated that he was charged with two memorials of a similar import with that presented by the gentleman from Massachusetts, praying for the abolition of slavery and of the slave trade in the District of Columbia; but, as inasmuch as it was understood that the whole subject was, by the vote of the House, postponed till Tuesday next, he would not now embarrass the proceedings of the House by presenting them.

Mr. Wise rose and said, that on the 8th day of December, it was, on his motion, ordered that 15,000 copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents, and 5000 copies of the Message without the documents, be printed for the use of the House. By the law of 1819, it was provided that, in case of inconvenient delay in the printing of documents by the Printer to the House, it should be the duty of the Clerk to employ another Printer, and charge the excess of cost to the Printer guilty of such delay. He had risen to ask the Clerk if he could inform the House what was the cause of the delay and gross negligence which had occurred in the execution of the order of the House? The message and documents were annually ready in ten days; and now a month had passed, and but a few copies had been laid on our tables.

Wednesday, January 6.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Southard, the consideration of the resolution on the District Banks, offered by Mr. Benton, was postponed till Monday next.

Judiciary of the United States.—The bill to amend the Judicial System of the United States, (adding one to the number of Judges of the Supreme Court, and altering the judicial districts, &c.,) was read a third time; and the question on the passage thereof was decided as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis Ewing, Goldsborough, Grundy, Hendricks, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Ala., Knight, Leigh, Linn, McKean, *Mangum*, Moore, Niles, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Wall, Webster, White, Wright—37.

NAY.—Mr. Hill—1!!!

A Joint Resolution authorizing the assay of Gold and Silver Coin by the Mint, was taken up as in Committee of the Whole, and, on motion of Mr. Wright, laid, for the present, on the table.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Johnston, of Tennessee, 10,000 copies of the communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the Deposite Banks, were ordered to be printed.

Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.—Mr. Jarvis, of Maine, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia ought not to be entertained by Congress.

And be it further resolved, That in case any petition praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia be hereafter presented, it is the deliberate opinion of the House that the same ought to be laid upon the table without being referred or printed.

Mr. Jarvis said the resolution was precisely in the terms of that which had been suggested by the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Owens,) on a former day. In now offering it, he was actuated not by common courtesy alone, but by strong and hearty approbation of the course which it recommended.

Mr. Jarvis proceeded in his remarks, in support of the resolution.

Mr. J. Q. Adams moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

The question being taken, it was decided in the negative—Yeas 66, Nays 123.

Mr. Wise submitted the following as an amendment to the resolution:

Strike out all after the word "*Resolved*," and insert: That there is no power of legislation granted by the Constitution to the Congress of the U. States to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; and that any attempt by Congress to legislate upon the subject of the abolition of slavery will be not only unauthorized, but dangerous to the Union of the States.

Mr. Wise said he would take the opportunity to say that he hoped this amendment would bring the question directly before the House. The war had commenced between the evasive and the direct course upon this question. Both of the propositions of the resolution he regarded as entirely evasive. Nothing would satisfy the South but a bold, direct, and manly course. He wished to see who would move the previous question, and how gentlemen would meet it. Let us, said Mr. W., come to the mark.

Mr. Glascock submitted the following as an amendment to the amendment:

Resolved, That any attempt to agitate the question of slavery in this House, is calculated to disturb the compromises of the Constitution, to endanger the Union, and, if persisted in, to destroy, by a servile war, the peace and prosperity of the country.

Mr. Wise said, as there was no conflict between the two propositions, he would accept the amendment of the gentleman as a modification of his own.

Mr. Glascock wished, he said, to offer his amendment as a substitute for that moved by the gentleman from Virginia. Mr. G. wished, he said, to see how far gentlemen would go on this subject. The resolution of the gentleman, met his approbation as far as they went, but they were not adequate to the occasion. The time had arrived for ascertaining the sense of Congress on this question; and if the House would not declare that they had no power over the subject of slavery in the District, he wished to see how far they would go. He looked upon the agitation of this question as calculated to destroy the Union. Simply to lay the petitions on the table, would not satisfy the South; but the resolution he had offered would, he thought, have a tendency to quiet the apprehensions of the South, and at the same time meet the approbation of gentlemen from the North. He was free to admit, that he did not impugn the motives of those who differed from him on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia. He knew that the most celebrated jurists in the country differed in opinion upon that question, and that even at the South conflicting opinions in regard to it were entertained. He had no disposition, therefore, to censure those at the North who might hold that Congress had power over the subject, and he would on that account, give them the more credit for going with the South against all interference with it. The object of the resolution was to soothe the exasperated feeling of the South and of the House itself. The declaration that Congress would not interfere with this subject, would come to the South with healing in its wings. It will have a tendency to secure the South in the most important rights, besides those of life and property. The slaves themselves would become satisfied that no agitation would be kept up, and the people of the South would again rest in security from all apprehension. He hoped that the gentlemen from the South would unite on some course which would satisfy the South and meet the views of the North. If this was done, it would be what we had a right to ask, and all which we had a right to expect.

Mr. Halsey made some remarks in favor of a direct vote on the constitutional question, and asked his colleague to move his amendment as an additional resolution.

Mr. Wise explained that he had offered to accept the amendment of the gentleman from Georgia, in addition to his own.

Mr. Halsey hoped, he said, that the House would now be permitted to discuss the merits of the propositions submitted by his colleague and by the gentleman from Virginia. He was proceeding to speak on the subject; when

Mr. Cambreleng suggested that the hour for the consideration of resolutions had expired, and asked the gentleman to give way.

Mr. Halsey assented; and,

On motion of Cambreleng, the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Conner in the chair.)

The bill making appropriation, in part, for the support of Government for the year 1836, was considered and laid aside.

The bill for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in New York was taken up. Mr. Cambreleng spoke, at length, in its support, and offered various amendments. On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, this bill was passed over, with a view to have the amendments printed, and its consideration renewed another day.

Thursday, January 7.

SENATE.—*Slavery in the District of Columbia.*—The petition offered by Mr. Morris was from Ohio, on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Calhoun demanded the reading of the petition, and afterwards the question "Shall it be received?"

On this question a debate ensued, which occupied the whole of the day, and in which Messrs. Morris, Calhoun, Porter, Preston, Buchanan, Tyler, Brown, and Leigh, took part.

Mr. Buchanan moved that the question be postponed until Monday, which was agreed to.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—Petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. McKay, of North Carolina, and Pinckney of South Carolina.

Mr. Vinton moved to re-consider the vote by which the following resolution offered, on leave, by Mr. Jones, of Michigan, was agreed to:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting and extending the right of pre-emption to the miners or diggers of the Mining Company, situated in the Territory of Michigan.

Mr. Vinton spoke in support of the motion, and stated that the Government had been defrauded, under the pre-emption acts, out of a million of dollars. He wished these people distinctly to understand that the proceeding will not be countenanced by the Government, and he therefore opposed the resolution even in the form of an inquiry.

Mr. Jones, of Michigan, briefly replied to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. Ripley said the experience which the Government had had of the operation of the pre-emption acts ought to satisfy the House that the system ought not to be carried any further. In one case, (to which he referred,) in Louisiana, ten millions of dollars worth of public lands were covered by pre-emption rights—not of actual settlers, but by fraudulent settlements made by capitalists from New York and New Orleans. He had himself drawn up a resolution proposing an inquiry on this subject, with a view to detect and punish such frauds.

Mr. Williams of North Carolina, said the facts disclosed went certainly to prove that Congress ought to be exceedingly guarded in relation to acts of this kind. Even if no fraud nor abuse had been practised in relation to them, still he thought the resolution of the gentleman from Michigan ought not to pass, because it introduced a new kind of pre-emption not heretofore recognised by the Government. It had been heretofore granted only to actual settlers who cultivated their lands, but this proposition went to give the right to individuals who lived by digging lead. The principle, he thought, was wrong, and he was opposed to the inquiry, because it encouraged an expectation in the parties concerned, which would never be realized.

Mr. Lane spoke in favor of continuing the pre-emption system, which, he said, was as old as the land laws themselves, and was one of the most valuable principles adopted in relation to the public lands.

Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, said, he held in his hand a resolution on the subject of the frauds under the pre-emption acts which had been referred to, and moved the suspension of the rule in order to offer it, which was agreed to.

Mr. Johnson, then submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of modifying the different acts of Congress granting pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands, so as to protect the rights of the settlers, and prevent fraud against the United States.

Mr. Davis made some remarks on the subject, and moved the following amendment to the resolution: And also into the expediency of extending pre-emption privileges to the actual settlers on all lands that have been in market for five years, which pre-emption privilege shall extend for four years from and after the 19th of June next.

Mr. Harrison, as a member of the Committee on Public Lands, stated that the subject of the pre-emption laws was now before that committee.

After some remarks from Mr. Williams of North Carolina, he moved the Previous Question; which was seconded by the House, 81 to 54.

The main question was then ordered, and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Connor moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday next. The question being taken on the motion of Mr. Connor, to adjourn to Monday, it was agreed to.

The House then adjourned.

Monday, January 11.

SENATE.—Mr. Buchanan said he was about to present the memorial of the Caln Quarterly Meeting of the religious Society of Friends in Pennsylvania, requesting Congress to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. On this subject he had expressed his opinions to the Senate on Thursday last, and he had no disposition to repeat them at present. He would say, however, that, on a review of these opinions, he was perfectly satisfied with them. All he should now say was, that the memorial which he was about to present was perfectly respectful in its language. Indeed, it could not possibly be otherwise, considering the respectable source from which it emanated. It would become his duty to make some motion in regard to this memorial. On Thursday last he had suggested that, in his judgment, the best course to pursue was to refer these memorials to a Select Committee, or to the Committee for the District of Columbia. He still thought so; but he now found that insurmountable obstacles presented themselves to such a reference. In presenting this memorial, and in exerting himself, so far as in him lay, to secure for it that respectful reception by the Senate which it deserved, he should do his duty to the memorialists. After it should obtain this reception, he should have a duty to perform to himself and to his country. He was clearly of opinion, for the reasons he had stated on Thursday last, that Congress ought not, *at this time*, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and that it was our duty promptly to place this exciting question at rest. He should therefore move that the memorial be read, and that the prayer of the memorialists be rejected.

Mr. Preston said that the question was already raised by his colleague, and he trusted that the Senator from Pennsylvania would not urge any action on this petition until some disposition was made of the one presented on Thursday by the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. Calhoun thought the debate which commenced on Thursday ought to be resumed and continued. He saw no reason why this memorial should take priority over the one presented from Ohio; why we should break away from that petition to receive this, merely because the language in which it was couched was respectful; that is, as respectful as could be expected. For, however temperate it might seem, the same principle was embodied in it; and the innendoes conveyed were as far from being acceptable as the harshest insolence of the other. He hoped the debate would go on on the first petition; that the question would be met manfully; and that, at the same time, we should not encroach upon the hour which ought to be devoted to other business.

Mr. Clay said, that he had not risen to take a part in the principal question. He did not think, however, that these petitioners ought to have any monopoly of the time and attention of the Senate. He could not consent to it. He had a motion himself which he wished to present, and to which he attached much importance. He should, therefore, move that this whole matter be laid on the table, at least until the necessary business of the morning be got through with.

The question being taken, the memorial, &c. was ordered to lie on the table.

Speculation in Indian Claims.—Mr. Black presented a petition relative to some extensive Land Frauds in Mississippi, which after remarks from Messrs. Black, Clay, White, and King, was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill making appropriation for suppressing the hostilities with the Seminole Indians, with an amendment.

Mr. Webster explained briefly the necessity for acting on this bill at once, and explained that the amendment increased the appropriation from 80 to 120,000 dollars.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

Mr. Webster, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in the city of New York; which was read twice.

Mr. Webster stated that he should ask the Senate to act on this bill at an early day, perhaps to-morrow.

The United States and France.—Mr. Clay offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate (if it be not, in his opinion, incompatible with the public interest) whether, since the termination of the last Congress, any overture formal or informal, official or unofficial, has been made by the French Government to the Executive of the United States, to accommodate the difficulties between the two Governments respecting the execution of the convention of the 4th day of July, 1831; and particularly whether a despatch from the Duc de Broglie, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the French Charge d' Affaires at Washington, was read, and a copy of it furnished by him to the Secretary of State, for the purpose of indicating a mode in which these difficulties might be removed.

Resolved, also, under the restriction above mentioned, in the event of any such overture having been made, That the President be requested to inform the Senate what answer was given to it; and, if a copy of any such despatch was received, that he be further requested to communicate a copy of it to the Senate.

The resolutions lie one day, under the rules.

The Surplus Revenue.—Mr. Benton offered the following resolutions, which lie one day under the rules:

Resolved, That the surplus revenue of the United States, and the dividends of Stock receivable from the Bank of the United States, ought to be set apart and applied to the general defence and permanent security of the country.

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause the Senate to be informed of—

1st. The probable amount that would be necessary for fortifying the lake, maritime, and gulf frontier of the United States, and such points of the land frontier as may require permanent fortification.

2d. The probable amount that would be necessary to construct an adequate number of armories and arsenals in the United States, and to supply the States with field artillery (especially brass field pieces) for their militia, and with sidearms and pistols for their cavalry.

3d The probable amount that would be necessary to supply the United States with the ordnance, arms, and munitions of war, which a proper regard to self-defence would require to be always on hand.

4th. The probable amount that would be necessary to place the naval defences of the United States (including the increase of the navy, navy yards, dock yards, and steam floating batteries) upon the footing of strength and respectability which is due to the security and to the welfare of the Union.

The motion of Mr. Calhoun, not to receive the petitions from Ohio, concerning the abolition of Slavery in the District, coming up in order,

Mr. Leigh said he proposed to make some remarks, and moved to postpone the subject until to-morrow; which was agreed to.

The Special Order (being the bill to repeal the 1st and 2d sections of an act to limit the terms of office of certain officers therein named,) was taken up, and the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and reported without amendment, after some remarks from Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Cuthbert.

The question was taken on the engrossment of the bill for a third reading, and decided as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Benton, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Ewing, Goldsborough, Kent, King of Ga., Leigh, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Webster, White—24.

NAYS.—Messrs. Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King of Alabama, Knight, Linn, Morris, Niles, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Wall, Wright—18.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—*Michigan.*—The House proceeded to consider the motion of Mr. Hannegan, to *reject* the memorial of the Senate and House of Representatives of the *State* of Michigan, in relation to the boundary disputed between Michigan and Ohio.

Mr. Thompson, of Ohio, said that the memorial was of a harmless character, and, in courtesy to the individuals who sent it, ought to be received. He asked the gentleman from Indiana to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Hannegan declined the withdrawal of the motion; and insisted that, if one official act of Michigan, as a State, could be recognized, every act might be. To sanction the pretensions of Michigan, would be to sanction a revolutionary movement of a strong and decided character. He went on, at some length, to advocate his motion.

After much debate, in which Messrs. Beardsley, Bond, Kennon, Lane, Pinckney, Thompson, Kinnard, Spangler, Holsey, McCarty, Hardin, Stoner, and Davis, took part—

Mr. Hannegan's motion to *reject* was lost, by Yeas 61, Nays 138—and the petition was finally received and read, with the understanding, however, that it should be considered a Memorial from the *citizens* (not the *State*) of Michigan.

Mr. Jarvis then upon motion, procured the Rules to be suspended to enable him to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the appropriation for the Navy.

After debate, this Resolution was agreed to by yeas and nays, 164 to 18.

Tuesday, January 12.

SENATE.—A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of War, with some papers concerning the dispute between Ohio and Michigan.

New York Sufferers.—On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in the city of New York.

Mr. Webster stated the character of the bill.

The resolution offered by Mr. Clay, calling on the Executive for information concerning our relations with France having been taken up,

Mr. Leigh moved to amend the resolution by adding to it the following words:

Resolved, also, (under the restriction before mentioned,) That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate a copy of the note of M. Serurier, mentioned in his message of the 25th February, 1835, and not then communicated, for reasons stated in the report of the Secretary of State to the President, of the same date.

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was agreed to.

The resolution offered by Mr. Benton yesterday, being taken up, a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Benton, Webster, Leigh, Preston, and Clayton, took part; and before it was concluded,

On motion of Mr. Ewing, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the memorial from certain citizens of Massachusetts, praying the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. The motion that the petition be not received, still pending.

Mr. Ward moved that the consideration of the subject be postponed to Monday next.

Mr. Adams of Massachusetts, opposed the motion.

Mr. Ward urged the necessity of postponement, in order to take up the appropriation bills and the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in New York.

Mr. Glascock intimated that he would consent to the postponement, for the purpose of taking up for consideration the resolutions offered by himself and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) on this subject. If they were adopted by the House, he would revive the motion not to receive the petition.

Mr. Patton regretted (he said) that the gentleman from Georgia had consented to a postponement. It was easy to see the aim and effect of the measure; it would give the question the go-by.—He warned the gentleman from Georgia that he was mistaken in the course things were taking. Instead of getting a speedy vote on the question, which he desired, he would himself be cut off from the possibility of it. He would get nothing but a straggling debate, lasting a half hour in the morning, for three or four months.

After a few words from Mr Johnson, of Kentucky, and Mr. Peyton, the motion to postpone was agreed to, without a count.

Mr. Ingersoll, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriation for the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1836. Read twice and committed.

On motion of Mr. Storrer, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising, by law, a subscription to the capital stock of the Ohio and Charleston Rail-road, whenever the corporations erected by the Legislatures of Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina shall open books for the subscription of stock.

Partial Appropriation Bills.—The House having, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the partial appropriation bill for the expenses of Congress, &c., which being gone through and reported to the House, a debate arose upon the subject of the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, in which Messrs. Johnson of Tennessee, Cambreleng, Williams of North Carolina, J. Q. Adams, Hardin, Underwood, Whittlesey, Craig, Wise, Lane, Gillet, Parker, and Wadwell, took part.—The pending question being upon the motion of Mr. Underwood to recommit the bill, with instructions to amend it so as to place all members on the same footing as to mileage—

The House adjourned at 4 o'clock, without coming to a decision upon the question.

Wednesday, January 13.

SENATE.—Mr. Webster asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to take up the bill making appropriations for suppressing hostilities with the Seminole Indians.

There being no objection made, the bill was taken up, and read a third time, and passed.

New York Sufferers.—On motion of Mr. Wright, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill for the relief of the sufferers by fire at New York.

After debate, and some ineffectual motions to amend the original bill—

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

HOUSE.—*The Abolition Question.*—The following resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. Jarvis, was taken up for consideration:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia ought not to be entertained by Congress. And be it further resolved, that in case any petition praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia be hereafter presented, it is the deliberate opinion of the House that the same ought to be laid upon the table, without being referred or printed.

The amendments offered by Mr. Wise and Mr. Glascock to this resolution being the still pending question—

Mr. Jarvis having modified his resolution somewhat,

Mr. Allan of Kentucky, moved that the resolution, as modified, together with the pending amendment, be laid on the table.

Mr. Garland of Virginia, asked the yeas and nays on this motion, and they were ordered.

The question being taken on the motion to lay on the table, it was decided in the negative, as follows: Yeas 58, Nays 155.

Mr. Parks moved that the subject be postponed till to-morrow. The motion to postpone was agreed to.

Naval Appropriations.—The bill making appropriations for the naval service of the United States for the year 1836 was taken up.

Mr. Cambreleng moved to strike out the appropriation of $200,000 for the erection of Marine Barracks.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Cambreleng then moved to amend the bill by striking out the sum of nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as the sum to be appropriated for the launching, refitting, and putting in commission of ships of war, and inserting two millions of dollars.

On this motion a debate arose, in which Messrs. Cambreleng, Thompson of South Carolina, Sutherland, and Bynum, took part.

Mr. Bynum, without concluding his remarks, gave way to a motion to adjourn; and the House adjourned.

THE MEDIATION.

Message from the President of the United States, transmitted to both Houses of Congress on the 8th instant.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Government of Great Britain has offered its mediation for the adjustment of the dispute between the United States and France. Carefully guarding that point in the controversy, which, as it involves our honor and independence, admits of no compromise, I have cheerfully accepted the offer. It will be obviously improper to resort even to the mildest measures of a compulsory character, until it is ascertained whether France has declined or accepted the mediation. I therefore recommend a suspension of all proceedings on that part of my Special Message of the 15th of January last, which proposes a partial non-intercourse with France. While we cannot too highly appreciate the elevated and disinterested motives of the offer of Great Britain, and have a just reliance upon the great influence of that Power to restore the relations of ancient friendship between the United States and France, and know, too, that our own pacific policy will be strictly adhered to until the national honor compels us to depart from it, we should be insensible to the exposed condition of our country, and forget the lessons of experience, if we did not efficiently and sedulously prepare for an adverse result. The peace of a nation does not depend exclusively upon its own will, nor upon the beneficent policy of neighboring Powers; and that nation which is found totally unprepared for the exigencies and dangers of war, although it come without having given warning of its approach, is criminally negligent of its honor and its duty.

I cannot too strongly repeat the recommendation, already made, to place the seaboard in a proper state for defence, and promptly to provide the means for amply protecting our commerce.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Feb. 8, 1836.

Indian Affairs—Latest News.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, JAN. 30.—Capt. Hooker, on the lower Suwannee, a few days since, finding the opposite bank in possession of about 30 Indians, crossed over with nine men to attack them. As he landed, two of his men were shot down—one with nine balls, the other with five. With his remaining men, he boldly charged on the enemy. While thus engaged, his boat got adrift, and he was left with no alternative but victory or death. After a close and deadly contest of some minutes, the savages were routed with severe loss.

Twelve friendly Indians arrived yesterday from Tampa—they will act as guides to the expedition which will march in a few days from this place. They state that the loss of the Seminoles, at the battle of the Withlacoochee, was one hundred and four killed.

Gallant Affair.—On the 12th inst., Colonel Parish, at the head of two hundred Volunteers from this district, composed of the Companies of Captains Alston, Bellamy, and Caswell, had a sharp encounter with a large body of Indians. The attack commenced with the advanced guard under Capt. Bellamy, who had been allowed by the enemy to pass their main body. Col. Parish immediately hastened forward to his support, when suddenly he was attacked on both flanks by the enemy placed in ambush. The Volunteers made an unsuccessful attempt to charge on horseback—they were then dismounted and formed in admirable order. They then charged upon the enemy in a manner worthy of veterans. In the mean time, Capt. Bellamy having routed the attacking party opposed to him, fell back upon the main body. The enemy was soon forced to take shelter in a thicket. By this time, night coming on, it was not thought prudent to follow them, where the localities of the place and the darkness would have given them great advantages. Our men rested on their arms in the open pine woods, prepared to renew the action at day light; but during the night, the savages effected a retreat. Their loss must have been considerable, as six dead bodies were counted in one part of the field of battle. Two days after, Col. Parish marched for Fort King, and arrived there in safety. He then proceeded to Powell's town, and destroyed it. The volunteers then returned to Fort Drane, where they are now encamped.

Extracts of Letters received at Charleston:

"ST. AUGUSTINE, FEB. 7.—We have received orders to-day, by express, that will carry off all the Regulars, including the Companies that arrived to-day, in the *John Stoney*, with the exception of one Company. Clinch is doubtless hard pressed by the Indians, as all the Volunteers have left him. We see, to-day, fires in a Southerly direction, which are supposed, by those best acquainted with the localities of the country, to be in the neighborhood of Bulow's and Hernandez's Plantation. It is probable either that the Indians have burned these places, or that they are making a feint, to draw the troops out of St. Augustine. They are probably concentrating there, (it is about 15 miles from St. Augustine,) and if so, we stand a chance of a brush with them. I do not know how long we shall be kept within St. Augustine; many of the men are anxious to go out, but the officers feel themselves pledged to keep them within the city."

"ST. AUGUSTINE, FEB. 7.—A fire was yesterday observed in the direction, as supposed, of Bulow's Plantation. Our guard, to-night, is consequently doubled, and the garrison well prepared. The Indians are reported to be gathering their strength near Camp King. A Detachment of U. S. troops left this morning for Picolata."

GEORGIA.

Copy of a Letter from an Officer of the Army, to the Adjutant General, in Washington.

FORT MITCHELL,* (Ala.) JAN. 27, 1836.

Sir: I have the honor to state to you, for the information of the War Department, that on Friday, the 22d instant, two Indians were killed a few miles below here, on the Georgia side of the river, by the whites, and also on Sunday, the 24th, I understood two other Indians were killed, near the same place. On Sunday evening, (says an express to me from Columbus,) from three to five hundred Indians (though I don't believe that there were more than fifty) crossed over the river, swearing hostilities to the whites on the Georgia side. On yesterday, about two o'clock, these Indians, about fifty in number, were met by an equal number of Georgia militia; and, although the Indians made signs of peace, by hoisting a white flag, the whites rushed on them and were fired upon by the Indians. This was the commencement of an engagement which lasted some fifteen or twenty minutes, when the militia took to flight, leaving three or four of their number dead on the field. The loss of the Indians is not known. New reinforcements passed here last night, for the scene of action. The Georgians have thus set fire to the match which the Indians have been some time preparing, and the sequel can only show the horrors it may effect. There is no doubt but that they will have a general engagement to-day; and, should it result in the triumph of the whites, it will probably fire the whole nation [the Creeks] with feelings of hostility. Although I apprehend but little danger here at present, I shall lose no time in putting the blockhouses in a state of defence, to the end that we may not be taken by surprise.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. McCRABB,
2d Lieut. U. S. 4th Infantry.

Gen. R. Jones, Adj. General.

[Fort Mitchell is the old Creek Agency post. It is on the Alabama side of the Chattahoochee river, about fifteen miles below the town of Columbus, which is on the left bank of the river.]

Corruption is the order of the day—In a recent debate in the House of Representatives, Mr Wise, [a Jackson man] of Virginia, declared "that the Executive had interfered in the proceedings of that House, that its power was then felt and had been felt, in a remarkable manner, last winter, at the election of Speaker; and upon the grand question of deposites, when to *his certain knowledge thirty-five members* had been induced to vote upon that question with the dominant party, and that too against their convictions."—*N. J. Fredonian.*

The investigation of *Masonry*, by the Anti-Masonic Legislature of Pennsylvania, has terminated in a most ludicrous manner. The witnesses refusing to testify, the House ordered them to be taken into custody, which, being done, they resolved, by a vote of 48 to 45, that they "forebore to punish the contempt committed against the House," and discharged them!

Lieut. Keays, Dr. Gatlin, and Lieut. Henderson, who were among the slain of Major Dade's detachment, in Florida, were natives of North Carolina. All gallant young men.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

Warranted the Growth of 1835.

WILLIAM HUNTER has just opened his Spring Assortment of *Seeds*, comprising such as suits the wants of the citizens of this and the surrounding counties. Persons wishing to be supplied had better call and select before the assortment be broke, as he does not intend to get a recruit again this Spring. The following list contains part of his assortment, viz:

CABBAGE SEED.
Late Dutch Cabbage
Drum Head do
Large English Savoy do
Late Sugar Loaf do
Early York do
Early Dutch do
Green glazed do superior as the catterpiller will not molest it.
Large London Cauliflower do
Early London do
Curled Scotch Kale, one of the best winter greens known—superior in delicacy and tenderness to the Spinach, and far superior to the Cabbage.

LETTUCE SEED.
Royal Cabbage Lettuce, superior to all others.
Florence Coss do
Cream Coss or Ice do
Early Head do

RADISH SEED.
Long Scarlet Radish
Salmon do
Scarlet Turnip do
Black Winter do

CARROT SEED.
Blood Red Carrot
Orange do
Scarlet do

BEET SEED.
Blood Beet
Early Turnip do
Mangel Wurtzell do

SPINACH SEED.
Round Spinach
Broad Leaf do

TURNIP SEED.
Flat Dutch Turnip
Ruta Baga do
Yellow Malta do
Large Norfolk Field do

CUCUMBER SEED.
Long Green Cucumber
Early do
Early Bunch do

PARSNIP SEED.
Hollow Crown'd or Sugar Cup Parsnip, (a new and choice kind)
Swelling Parsnip

PEAS.
Dwarf Marrowfat Peas
Early Extra Frame do
Blue Prussian do
Dwarf Blue Imperial do
Early Charlatan do

BEANS.
Early China Bean (bush)
Broad Windsor do

VARIETIES.
London Flag Leek—(a good and healthy vegetable for table use)
Curled Parsley Seed
Long White Okra (for soup)
Cayenne Pepper
Red & White Onion seed
Top Onion Seed
Solid Celery
Sage—Balsam of Pear
Vegetable Oyster
Purple Egg Plant
Double Pepper Grass
White Mustard Seed
Many head'd Sun Flower
Hollyhock Seed.

For all of which he will have the CASH.

Charlotte, January 25, 1836. 71tf

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

Charlotte:

Friday, February 19, 1836.

Republican Whig Ticket:

EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Governor.*
HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*

Meeting of the Whigs of Mecklenburg.

Previous notice having been given, a very large number of the Citizens of Mecklenburg County, friendly to the election of Hugh L. White to the Presidency, assembled at the Courthouse in this Town, on Tuesday last, the 16th instant, for the purpose of consulting upon the political state of the country, and of selecting suitable candidates, to be run upon their Ticket for the Vice-Presidency and for the office of Governor of the State of North Carolina.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Dr. D. R. Dunlap as Chairman, and of Capt. Isaac S. Alexander, and Jas. H. Blake, Esq. as Secretaries.

The meeting was addressed by Franklin L. Smith, and James W. Osborne, Esqs., upon the subjects under consideration, in language made more eloquent by the patriotism and truth which prompted and characterized it.

After which, the following Preambles and Resolutions were introduced by Mr. Smith, and adopted without a dissenting voice from the immense audience:

Whereas, in a Government emanating and deriving its power from the People, the preservation of its Republican simplicity and purity depends in a great degree upon its freedom from the influence of favoritism and patronage:

And, whereas, we believe an attempt is now making through such influence, to place in the Presidential Chair, MARTIN VAN BUREN, a man who holds out to his partizans the enticing promise that "the spoils shall be given to the victors," and whose success we believe would be attended with the most disastrous consequences to the best interests of the community:

We deem it a duty we owe to ourselves, our children, and our country, to use every honorable effort to preserve our Government from the dangerous influence of such principles, and to prevent an evil so much to be deprecated. Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That we will support, by all proper and honorable means, the election of HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, to the Presidency, and JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, to the Vice-Presidency, of the United States—knowing them to be men of sound and stern Republican principles, opposed to Executive interference with the freedom of elections, opposed to the system of rewards and punishments for opinion's sake, opposed to surrendering the Government into the hands of the office-holders, opposed to Caucus Dictation, and, in short, opposed to every principle in politics not plainly derivable from the letter of the Constitution.

2. *Resolved*, That Jas. H. Blake, Esq., Andrew Grier, Esq., John Hartt, Esq., Col. M. T. C. Kennedy, and Dr. Joseph McKnitt Alexander, be appointed delegates from this County to meet those appointed from the Counties of Lincoln and Cabarrus, at this place, on Thursday, to select some proper individual to be placed upon the Republican Whig Electoral Ticket for this Congressional District.

And whereas, by the Amended Constitution of this State, the choice of the Chief Magistrate of the State has been given to the qualified voters of the same, (to whom of right it only belongs:) And whereas, Gen. Edward B. Dudley, of New Hanover County, has already been nominated to the said office by meetings of the People of the State: And whereas, we belive him to be of sound and uncompromising Republican principles—*that he was such when Republicanism meant something more than the spoils of office*—a gentleman of unimpeachable patriotism, of undoubted ability, and of undaunted public spirit and love for the State: Therefore,

Resolved, That we will extend to Gen. EDWARD B. DUDLEY, of New Hanover, our cordial and zealous support for the office of Governor of the State of North Carolina, at the election in August; and that we recommend him to the suffrages of every friend to the State, of whatever political party.

On motion of James W. Osborne, *Resolved*, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Charlotte Journal, the two Salisbury papers, the Raleigh papers, and all others in the State friendly to the cause.

DAVID R. DUNLAP, *Chairman.*

ISAAC S. ALEXANDER, } *Secretaries.*
JAMES H. BLAKE, }

Meeting in Cabarrus.

CONCORD, Cabarrus County, Feb. 9.

A large and respectable meeting of the Citizens of Cabarrus County was held at the Courthouse in Concord, on Tuesday the 9th instant, it being the week of the Superior Court in said County.

On motion, Archibald Houston, Esq., was called to the Chair, and John Still, Jun., appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was briefly explained by John Phifer, sen.

On motion, the former Representatives of said county were called upon to give the meeting their opinion as to the person most suitable to be elected at the next August Election for Governor of the State of North Carolina. The opinion of the Representatives were then freely given in favor of Gen. EDWARD B. DUDLEY, of New Hanover county, as the most suitable candidate to be run on the Whig Ticket at the August Election.

The meeting was addressed by Gen. Barringer, Jno. Phifer, and others; and the following Resolutions were then offered by David Long, Esq., read, and unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, by the Amended Constitution of this State, the Election of Governor is given to the qualified voters; and whereas, it is desirable to produce unanimity and concert of action on the part of the Whigs throughout the State:

Resolved, That this meeting has entire confidence in the integrity, ability, and love of country, of Gen. EDWARD B. DUDLEY, of New Hanover county, and therefore this meeting does recommend him to their fellow citizens as a candidate for Governor at the ensuing August Election.

Resolved, That the several Committees heretofore appointed to advance the cause of Judge White to the Presidency be, and they are hereby, requested to aid the views of this meeting in advancing the claims of Edward B. Dudley, Esq., to the Executive Chair of this State.

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish a copy of these proceedings to the Charlotte Journal, and to each of the papers printed at Salisbury, and that all papers in the State friendly to the cause be requested to give them an insertion.

ARCHIBALD HOUSTON, Chairman.
JOHN STILL, Jun., Secretary.

Meeting in Davidson.

At a meeting of the citizens of Davidson county, opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren, and Richard M. Johnson, as President and Vice President of the United States, convened, pursuant to notice, in the Courthouse in Lexington, on the 8th instant, Dr. William R. Holt was called to the Chair, and Samuel Gaither and James Wiseman, Esq., Secretaries.

J. L. Hargrave addressed the meeting in explanation and support of the following Resolutions, which he submitted for its consideration:

Resolved, That in the present condition of the country—on the eve of war with a foreign Power—our domestic institutions the object of incessant and systematic assaults from *our own brethren*—the manifest tendency of every thing to the concentration of all power in the hands of the Executive—there is, in the opinion of this meeting, a abundant cause for apprehention and alarm.

Resolved, That the people of Davidson County, always opposed to the pretensions of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, find in the present alarming aspect of public affairs, *additional* and *insuperable* objections to their election, and renewed excitement to the most persevering and determined opposition.

We are opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren because he is the nominee of an irresponsible caucus, because he is the *appointed successor* of the present Executive, and because his opinions as indicated by his *public acts* are hostile to the principles and vital interests of the South.

We are opposed to R. M. Johnson for the same reasons, and because he has in his own life given a practical illustration of one of the most odious doctrines of a fanatical party at the North, and because his election, under these circumstances, would be an indelible stain upon the moral character of the nation.

Resolved, That we adhere to and re-affirm the nomination of HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, as a candidate for the Presidency, which was made in public meeting in this county in May last.

Resolved, That we recognize in the Hon. JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, an ardent and devoted champion of Southern rights and interests—one, whose attachment to the cordial principles of the Old Republican Party, and opposed to tyranny and usurpation, both *Legislative* and *Executive*, stand upon the records of the country. We concur therefore in his nomination for the Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That we will support, candidly and zealously, the nomination of Gen. EDWARD B. DUDLEY, of N. Hanover, as a candidate for the office of Governor of the State.

Resolved, That we recommend John Giles Esq., of Salisbury, as a suitable person to be placed on the White Electoral Ticket, with the concurrence of the other counties of the District.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a Committee of five for each election precinct in the county, to carry into effect the objects of the meeting, and that the Central Committee be enlarged by the addition of fifteen members.

These Resolutions having been further discussed by Mr. Hargrave, and J. A. Hogan, Esqrs., were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hargrave, the proceedings were ordered to be published in all papers friendly to the cause.

The meeting then adjourned.

W. R. HOLT, Chairman.
SAMUEL GAITHER, } Secretaries.
JAMES WISEMAN, }

Meeting in Morganton.

At a large and respectable meeting held at the Courthouse, in Morganton, during January Court, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons for President and Vice President of the United States and for Governor of the State &c.;

Mark Brittain Esq., was called to the Chair; James Avery Esq., was appointed Secretary, and James C. Smith Esq., Assistant Secretary.

A. L. Erwin explained the object of the meeting in an eloquent address, which was

llowed by a classic and concise address by
. S. Gaither and E. Jones Erwin, Esquires.
Whereupon the following Resolutions
re unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That this meeting approve
the nomination of HUGH L. WHITE
Tennessee, as a candidate for the Presi-
ncy of the United States, and call upon
e Whigs of the South to give him their
rm and decided support at the approach-
election.

3. *Resolved*, That the Committee of Vigi-
ce and Correspondence of this County,
requested to appoint Sub-committees of
gilance to each Captain's District, and to
all other honorable means to promote
election of Judge White.

4. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this
eting, that General EDWARD B. DUD-
EY of N. Hanover, is a suitable person
be run as the Whig candidate for Gov-
or of North Carolina.

JAMES AVERY, Secretary,
J. C. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

☞ *Incendiary Papers.*—In the Senate of
United States, on the 4th February, Mr. Cal-
n, from the Select Committee on that portion
the President's Annual Message which relates
the circulation of incendiary pamphlets and pa-
s through the Mail, made a Report on the sub-
, accompanied by a Bill. This Report shows
powerful and lucid mind of Mr. Calhoun in all
reasoning: it denies the right of the General
vernment to determine what is or is not incendi-
in its character; and, as a consequence, repudi-
s its power to interfere, in any way or by any of
departments, with the privileges of the press,
the circulation of any description of publica-
s by the mail, which rights it contends to be
same. "Nothing is more clear, (say the Com-
ttee,) than that the admission of the *right* on
part of Congress, to determine what papers are
endiary, and, as such, to prohibit their circula-
through the mail, necessarily involves the
ht to determine what are not incendiary, and
enforce their circulation. Nor is it less certain,
t, to admit such a right, would be virtually to
the Congress with the power to abolish slavery,
giving it the means of breaking down all the
riers which the slaveholding States have erec-
for the protection of their lives and property.
would give Congress, *without regard to the pro-
sion laws of the States*, the authority to open
gates to the flood of incendiary publications
ich are ready to break into those States, and to
nish all who dare resist, as criminals. Fortu-
ely, Congress has no such right. *The internal
es and security of the States are under the pro-
tion of the States themselves, to the entire exclu-
n of all authority and control on the part of Con-
ss. It belongs to them, and not to Congress, to
rmine what is, or is not, calculated to disturb
r peace and security; and of course, in the case
der consideration, it belongs to the slaveholding
tes to determine what is incendiary and intend-
incite to insurrection, and to adopt such defen-
measures as may be necessary for their securi-
with unlimited means of carrying them into ef-
except such as may be expressly inhibited to
States by the Constitution.*"

pursuance of this reasoning, which we think
d of itself, and which is based on "the immo-
foundation" of the Constitution, by subse-
t showing of the Committee, they introduced
ll with the Report, "Prohibiting, under the pe-
y of fine and dismission from office, any Post-
ter, in any State, Territory, or District, from
ingly receiving and putting into the mail any
r, packet, pamphlet, paper, or pictorial repre-
tation, directed to any postoffice or person in a
e, Territory, or District, *by the laws of which
circulation of the same is forbidden*; and also
ibiting, under a like penalty, any Postmaster
aid State, Territory, or District, from know-
y delivering the same, except to such persons
ay be authorized to receive them, *by the civil
hority of said State, Territory, or District.*"
The full Report shall be laid before our readers,
oon as convenience will permit.

☞ *Aid to Florida.*—United States Troops
Volunteers are pouring into Florida from all
rters of the Southern country. South Carolina
eting the part, in this emergency, which so
becomes her patriotic and chivalrous sons.—
Governor's requisition for troops has been
every where with such spirit and energy, that,
ead of compulsory levies being necessary, vo-
ers have promptly stepped forward and enlist-
in the cause, to double the number called for.
Columbia Telescope thus notices the depar-
of some companies raised in that city and its
ghborhood:

March of Troops.—On Thursday, the very fine
unteer Corps of this District, 110 strong, went
for Florida, via Charleston, in the Steamer Jas.
twright. They were escorted to the place of
arkation, at 10 o'clock, by Capt. Stark's Dra-
ns, the College company of Cadets, the muni-
al authorities of our town, and a large concourse
citizens.

The corps, which is as well appointed as it is
erous, is formed out of the very flower of our
th. Composed of the best material, and led
an excellent and tried officer—Capt. R. T. El-
e—it will not fail, if it have but the opportu-
y, to distinguish itself. Gen. Scott is anxious,
understand, to see *how South Carolinians would
e fought*, upon an occasion we all wot of. We
t he will see, let him try which of our troops
will; but especially if he will set this young
pe of ours in the field, with an enemy before
m.

On Thursday evening, the Camden Troop of
oosta Volunteers, commanded by Capt. Ches-
, and 76 strong—and the Fairfield Company of
cDuffie Volunteers," about 90 strong, comman-
by Capt. Smith, arrived in town. They were
rtained, by our Town, at a very handsome pub-
breakfast, at which his honor, the Intendant, pre-
d; who, in offering them the hospitalities of the
n, made them a short but animating address;
which Capt. Chesnut, of the Camden Troop, re-
d, for the two companies. The troops resum-
their march at 12; being escorted out of town
our military and citizens. They are both fine-
king bodies of men. We were delighted to see
Fairfield men marching under a *Palmetto* stan-
d. God bless the brave men, and true district
t sends them, and every gallant heart that fol-
s that banner! The Richland Corps goes un-
r a like one."

☞ *Nominations by the President.*—An-
w Stevenson, of Virginia, has been nominated
Minister to England, by the President. It will
recollected that the Senate has once before re-
ted Mr. Stevenson for the same office; and, we
pe, will reject him again. The practice of re-
minating persons who have been once refused
nfirmation, is one which every man ought to
ite in condemning—as being unworthy the
ief Magistrate of the Republic, and intended to
ult and degrade the Senate, a co-ordinate branch
the Government of the Union. If for no other
son than this, we hope the Senate will again
use to confirm the nomination of Mr. Stevenson.
John H. Eaton, at present Governor of the Ter-
ritory of Florida, has been nominated as Minister to Spain, by the President. We have no doubt the Senate will confirm this nomination—Major Eaton, it is at least to be hoped, has energies better suited to our *peaceful* relations with Spain, than he has shown himself to possess in regard to the *warlike* position of things in Florida.

☞ *More dividing of the Party.*—Notwithstanding the Van Buren watchword of "Don't divide the Party!" we think the *Great Democratic!* clan is in a very fair way to be split up into fragments. In Virginia, only the other day, the porkers could'nt swallow the Amalgamator; and now it appears that some of the same breed, in *this State*, can't go the Magician.

The last Western Carolinian contains an official account of the proceedings of a meeting of "a portion of the citizens of Orange County, opposed to the election of Hugh L. White,"—Louis Pastin, Chairman, and Thos. Pendigrass, Secretary—at which a preamble and resolutions were passed, nominating for the Presidency—who do you think, gentle reader?—no less a personage than the redoubtable *Philo White*, formerly Colonel in the Militia, late Purser in the United States Navy, now Editor of the Van Buren Standard at Raleigh!!! &c. &c. &c.

The Carolinian laments this split in the *Great* Democratic! Party, and thinks it remediless.—But the Carolinian is a little too fast—it forgot the impossibility of a split *in* the Party; there may be splits *from* the Party, but its unity cannot be impaired—the Democratic! Party!! will still remain one and indivisible! at least in regard to the Presidency! If Messrs. Pastin, Pendigrass, & Company, insist upon running *Colonel* White, the duty of the High Priest of the Democratic! Party!! will be plain: he will merely have to read out, excommunicate, and turn over, the offending member to the Federal-Bank-Whig-Nullifiers, and the Glorious! Unit!! Democratic!!! Republican!!!! Party!!!!! (self-styled) will be as Orthodox and as united as ever.—Witness the case of *Judge* White.

We are afraid Philo's modesty, however, will make him voluntarily decline the honor of a poll; it is doubtless "glory enough for him to *support* such a chief," as Matty, without running against him. If he should be refractory, though, and stand the tug, would'nt it be a glorious ticket, with Col. *White* and Col. *Black* for the two highest offices in the Republic?!!! Think of that, Master Brooke! Hurra for the two Colonels!

☞ *General Post-office.*—Since Mr. Kendall took charge of this concern, as P. M. General, the regular Journal of his doings in regard to the whole Post-office and Mail establishment of the country is issued to the world, *weekly*, through the columns of the Globe. From this Journal for the week ending the 20th of January, we gather the following information in relation to the establishment, discontinuance, &c. of Post-offices in North Carolina:

"*Post Offices established.*—Pitt's X Roads, Edgcombe county, Jacob P. Pitt, P. M.; Stockville, Buncombe co., Nehemiah Blackstock, P. M.; Lapland, Buncombe co., David Vance, P. M.

Offices discontinued.—Greenleesville, Yancy co.; Catawba Springs, Lincoln co.; Sandy Bottom, Macon co.; McKennie's Mills, Wayne co.; Mintonsville, Gates co.; Little Creek, Pitt co.; Tunnell, Lincoln co.; Daney's Store, Northampton co.

Change of Name.—Northampton Courthouse, changed to Jackson.

Appointment.—John H. Pearson, Whitelands, Burke county."

While on this subject, we will take the occasion to ask, where is the "*Reform*" which was so liberally *promised* when the "heaven-born" Administration came into office? Never did we know the whole mail arrangements to be in so *deranged* a state, and never have we seen so much complaint of the same state of things in every part of the country; but yet, when we look at the Postmaster-General's weekly Bulletin, we find such information as the above—"Post-offices established, discontinued," &c. Truly, as a certain Magician once said, in relation to a different subject, "our sufferings is intolerable." We were promised bread, but we have to put up with stones.

Two facts, connected somewhat with this subject, we cannot help noticing here. One of them will convey important information to persons having occasion to address letters to their friends and relations in the West, (and there are many such among our patrons;) and the other may be of service to Mr. Kendall; while both of them will show the loose manner in which his business is performed, if not give color to the suspicion that it is his design to bring the whole mail establishment under his immediate personal *surveillance*.

1. We learn, from two gentlemen who have much occasion to correspond with persons in the West, that letters sent by way of Lincolnton, Asheville, Knoxville, &c. do not reach their destination with half so much speed and certainty, by that route, as they do if directed "*via Washington City*." Their experience has universally been, that letters forwarded by the *shortest and most direct route* have been one-third longer in reaching the end of their journey, (if they reached it at all,) than when directed first to find the seat of the General Government, and take a start from there!! —This is a curious *fact*—one that proves "the *farthest* way round to be the *nearest* way home," —and we advise those who have occasion to send letters to their friends in the West, not to disregard it.

2. We saw a letter the other day, to a gentleman in this town, from a Postmaster in *this County*, in which he stated that he had *never* been called on by the General Post-office Department to account for the receipts of his office, but that he still had the whole amount in his possession, apparently subject only to his own control!!! His letter was to get information how he was to proceed in the case. The sum indeed was small; but when we recollect that the whole income of the Department is made up of comparatively *small sums*, and that the establishment is bankrupt and in debt to a large amount, such negligence is inexcusable.

☞ *Baltimore Mob Cases.*—At a late term of the Baltimore City Court—Judge Brice presiding—several of the persons engaged in the Riots in that City were tried, found guilty, and sentenced to more or less punishment, according to guilt. The highest sentence was a fine of $500 and costs, four years' imprisonment in the common jail of Baltimore county, and a recognizance of $1000 to keep the peace, and be of good behaviour for 12 months ensuing the expiration of the term of imprisonment. The lowest sentence $200 and costs, two years' imprisonment, and a like recognizance of $500 to keep the peace.

☞ A bill is now before the Pennsylvania Legislature, for granting a State Charter to the present Bank of the United States, under the same name. It has passed the House of Commons, by a vote of 57 to 30, and been sent to the Senate for concurrence. Should it pass that body also, and become a law, we will give a more extended account of its provisions, &c.

☞ *Wholesale Business.*—Late newspapers state, that, in the short space of *two days*, petitions were presented to the New York Legislature for the incorporation of thirty new Banks, for an increase of capital stock in nine Banks, and for the incorporation of eighteen Rail-Road and Canal Companies, and six Insurance Companies! People who believe that Banks enrich a State in proportion to their number, would imagine there could be no scarcity of cash in "the Empire."—Hope the Members won't forget to pass laws for the protection and security of *Southern capital*, in their desire to increase their own—that's all.

☞ *Superior Courts.*—We understand that the following will be the ridings of the Judges, for the Spring and Fall Circuits, according to previous arrangement:

	Spring.	*Fall.*
Edenton,	Dick,	Norwood.
Newbern,	Settle,	Donnell.
Raleigh,	Saunders,	Strange.
Hillsboro',	Donnell,	Settle.
Cape Fear,	Norwood,	Saunders.
Mountain,	Strange,	Dick.

☞ *The Texas Volunteers, at Nassau, released from imprisonment.*—By the schr. Splendid, Capt. Miller, arrived at Savannah, Jan. 28th, from Nassau, we learn that the Grand Jury for the Admiralty Sessions, at Nassau, met on the 15th for the trial of Col. Stanley and others, to the amount of 174, arrested in the brig Metawamkeag, on a charge of piracy. After deliberation, they returned "no bill." The whole were discharged by Proclamation, with the exception of Col. Stanley and 10 others, who were detained to await their trial for felony.

☞ *Another Fire in Natchez.*—The Natchez Courier, of the 12th January, contains an account of another conflagration in that place.—*Twenty-eight houses had been consumed* at the Landing. The Courier says: "The excitement here is indiscribable; it does really appear that our devoted city is to be utterly consumed; and the opinion is rife, among all classes of the community, that the gamblers, who were driven from here, having sworn vengeance against the place, are the incendiaries."

☞ *Fire at Petersburg Va.*—A fire has recently occurred in Petersburg, by which a large mass of small wooden buildings was consumed, together with an extensive livery stable. Loss estimated at ten thousand dollars.

☞ *Legislature of Alabama.*—This body adjourned on the 9th ultimo. Its session lasted near eight weeks. At no previous session, according to the "Tuscaloosa Flag," has so much important public business been transacted. Among the Acts passed, we observe six to incorporate Academies; one to incorporate Spring Bill College, in Mobile County; and *four* to incorporate *Rail Road* Companies, viz: the Mobile and Tennessee Company, the Blakely and Perdido Company, the Hayneville and Benton Company, and the Wetumkee and Coosa Company.

Public Lands.—We published in our last, a bill introduced into the House of Representatives, [by Mr. Casey—a notice of it will be found in *our* "Synopsis of Congressional Proceedings," under the date of Tuesday, Jan. 5,] providing for the gradual reduction in price, and final surrender of the Public Lands to the new States. Since then, we perceive, that the "Globe," has taken up the subject, and is urging the passage of the bill through Congress. And what argument, think you, kind reader, is adduced by this organ of the Van Buren party, in support of the bill? Why, that General Jackson has recommended it! Whether its provisions are just or unjust, right or wrong, is immaterial! Whether the effect of its passage will be to depopulate and ruin the old States or not, is deemed unworthy of a thought! Gen. Jackson wants the *new* States to have the lands, and his liege vassals are given to understand, that if they vote against it, they do so at the risk of offending the President. Who would not "rather be a dog, and bay the moon, than such a Roman?" The interest of the Constituent is entirely lost sight of, and the Representative substitutes the will of the President for the duty which he owes to the people.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Land Question.—We hope no one of our readers will suffer Mr. Clay's remarks on presenting his Land Bill, to escape his notice. They are eloquent and impressive, and forcibly set forth the advantages which the States would derive from the consummation of this important measure. To no State could it by any possibility be of more advantage than to North Carolina. Depressed in every respect; with an empty Treasury; with too little public spirit to replenish it by the means adopted in other States; almost totally destitute of a fund for Education or Internal Improvements;—Here are the means to place us above want; to educate tens of thousands of youth who are now totally ignorant, and must remain so—means to which our State is unquestionably entitled under the compact by which she surrendered her territory for the common good. And yet the madness of party has for years prevented North Carolina from claiming her share of this treasure. In our last Legislature, as before, the Van Buren party rejected resolutions which asserted our right to it, and would have contributed to its procurement. But we rejoice in the belief that it is the last Legislature which will be under the control of that party. The new Constitution, by securing to the large counties their proper representation, will save us from any further evil of that kind.—*Fayetteville Obs.*

Exportation of Cotton for 1835.—Since the close of the year, we have applied to the proper quarter for authentic information on this subject, and have been furnished with a statement, which shows the actual exportation of cotton during the fiscal year 1835, to have been 370,194,184 pounds, valued at the places of exportation 61,435,746 dollars.—*New York American.*

Several shares of stock in the *Merchants' Bank of Newbern* were sold last week at $114 cash. The utility of this Bank in the commercial and agricultural communities is beginning to be justly appreciated, and its systematic and excellent management will further recommend it to men of business.—*Newbern Spectator.*

Aids to the Governor.—Gov. Spaight has appointed the following gentlemen to be his Aids, with the rank of Colonel: Jacob Falcon, of Warren; Michael Hoke, of Lincoln; William G. Byran, of Craven; and George Little, of Wake.

We learn by letters received from Darien, (Ga.) dated the 1st inst. that the steam boat *Pioneer* was blown up about 90 miles above that place. She and her two boats both sank. Cargo not very valuable.—Melancholy loss of lives—the Engineer and 15 blacks killed, and many wounded.—*Charleston Mercury.*

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. Samuel Williamson, Mr. JAMES WILSON to Miss CAROLINE COOK, daughter of Captain William Cook.

HYMENEAL.

CONJUNCTION OF MECKLENBURG AND CABARRUS.

Married, on the 2d instant, by the Rev. W. S. Pharr, Mr. JOHN McQUERY to Miss MARGARET D., eldest daughter of Abner Alexander, Esq.

Mr. Editor, I was not among the 40 guests at the above solemnization, or you might have expected accompanying this a *hunk* of bride's cake to dream on. Mr. Editor, for me, please request the Van Buren Bachelors of your vicinity, and of all good Old Mecklenburg, to mind their p's and q's, for since they have proved so notoriously recreant in the political faith, our Whiteite Bachelors of good Cabarrus will not think it a crime to cross the county line of demarcation and take off your fair daughters for White men's wives: Don't misunderstand me: I purely mean *Judge White* men's *wives*. Mr. Editor, lest you misunderstand the politics of the guests at the above marriage, they were unammously (as well as myself and all the balance of our neighborhood) thorough North Carolina-Tennessee-Hugh L. White-Whig-men, opposed to New York Kinderhook magic, and more so to Kentucky amalgamation!!

Yours, &c. O. P. Q.

The much admired and Celebrated Horse

RATLER,

WILL COMMENCE his stand, the ensuing spring Season, at the stable of the Proprietor, two miles from Mount Mourne Post Office, on the main road leading from Charlotte to Statesville, and will be regularly at his stand, (public days excepted,) until the 14th of June, when the Season will expire. Ratler will be let to Mares at the following low prices, viz: *Fifteen Dollars* will be charged for the Season; *Eight Dollars* for the single visit, the cash paid at the time of service; and *Twenty Dollars* to ensure. Parting with the Mare forfeits the ensurance.

DESCRIPTION.—Ratler is a beautiful chesnut horse, six years old this Spring, with a small star in his forehead, near hind foot white, and nearly fifteen hands high, uniting in a high degree the grandeur and elegance of his sire, the distinguished Horse Barber, with the great substance, power and compactness of his grand-sire, the imported Horse Dion. His head and eyes are very fine, neck of good length, rising from the shoulder and joining the head exceedingly well: shoulder very oblique, capacious and strong, arm clean and muscular; back from the point of the shoulder to the loin short, and very powerful, and from the great approximation of his hip and shoulder, he has great reach; loin wide enough and very strong; thigh long, muscular, clean, and strong; hock large, and pre-eminently well formed; and his flinty legs sound, of moderate size, thin, flat, and sinewy; he stands well in his pasterns, his feet are of the best description, sufficient in size, and of smooth tough horn. His body is round and well barrelled out; and his quarters full, well proportioned and plump. His bone is remarkably fine—the backbone defying competition; his muscle is very clean, well defined and tendinous. Ratler is a handsome horse, his creet noble carriage, his mild countenance, lighted up by the steady brilliant lustre of his clear full eyes, commands the admiration of all that view him.

PEDIGREE.—No horse can boast of a richer pedigree or more illustrious ancestry. RATLER was got by the capital racer and stallion Barber, and best son of the imported horse Dion, the best racer and stallion of his day, and best son of Spadilla, the best racer and stallion of his day, and best son of the English horse Highflyer, founder of the best stock in England in his day, and best racer since the days of Childers—his dam Faith, by Pacolet. RATLER'S dam was got by the incomparable Sir Archy, begotten by Diomed, the best stallion ever imported into this country.—Ratler may safely stop at this cross as an impregnable position, though it could be extended much farther; but it would take up too much room to do so, and besides the crosses it embraces is too well known to require elucidation. Nothing can be better than Ratler's pedigree on the maternal line; every cross is *first rate for blood and performance*. It is equally good on the side of his sire and dam. Through them he is immediately allied to the best Horses which have flourished in England or America up to the present time. No horse can offer a more desirable cross than Ratler—having in his veins the blood of such horses as Barber, Sir Archy, Dion, Diomede, Spadilla, Highflyer, and Pacolet. From this it may be seen that Ratler is of the purest lineage, and equal in blood to any horse, native or imported.

RATLER has been trained to the turf, and has exhibited astonishing speed and bottom. He has contended with horses of fine speed on the turf for the purse, from one mile and repeat, to three mile heats; and has always proved winner with great ease, and from the incontestible evidence this beautiful little animal has given of his speed against time, he may justly be considered the American Childers, a prodigy of speed.

RATLER'S colts are highly promising, being of fine form and size, and very generally resembling their sire in figure and gaiety. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction, but no liability for accidents. Grain will be furnished to mares sent from a distance at the market price. Care and attention to grooming, feeding, and watering, without charge.

S. B. WALLS.

Mount Mourne, Iredell Co., N. C.

—ALSO—

Admiral Nelson,

Will stand the spring season, at the stable of the subscriber, and be let to Mares at the following rates, $4 the single leap; $8 the season; and $10 to ensure. Nelson, sired by a horse of the same name, is a beautiful red sorrel, 5 years old this spring, of great muscle, sinew, and bone, and of great symmetry, full 15 hands 1½ inches high, and of a form indicating great power and action. His dam by Wild Medley. He has been trained to the turf, and gave assurance of fine speed and bottom. He has been winner of a purse two mile heats, beating his two competitors with great ease.

S. B. WALLS.

February 15th, 1836.

By Last Thursday's Mail.

☞ A vessel has arrived at N. York, bringing English papers to the 1st January. They contain Paris dates to the 29th December. "The Moniteur," the official Government journal in France, conveys the gratifying intelligence that England had offered to the French Court her mediation to arrange the difficulties between France and our country; and that the French Government had acceded to the proposition. The official note from the English Minister, on the subject, was dated the 28th December, and the acceptance was ratified on the 27th. The President's last Message was published in the London papers of the 30th December; it had not reached France at the latest advices.

☞ *Virginia Whig Convention.*—On the 10th instant, this Convention, (recommended by the meeting of the Whig Members of the Legislature which some time since took place,) was held at the Capitol in Richmond. It consisted of sixty-five members of the General Assembly, and Special Delegates from thirty-seven Counties represented in the Legislature by Van Buren men—making representatives from every County in the State. Among other business transacted, we observe the passage of the following resolutions by *unanimous votes:*

Resolved, That the nomination of HUGH LAWSON WHITE, of Tennessee, for the office of President of the United States, made at a meeting of a portion of the members of the General Assembly of Virginia on the 11th day of December last, be approved by this Convention.

Resolved, That JOHN TYLER of Virginia, be recommended by this Convention to the people of this State for the office of Vice President.

An Electoral Ticket was also formed.

Thus it appears that old Virginia has determined to unfurl the White and Tyler flag, and to march under it to the rescue of the Constitution and the salvation of our institutions in November next. May God prosper the patriotic effort!

☞ No Mail South of Columbia this morning; and, in consequence, no later Indian news.

The Presbytery of Concord

WILL hold its semi-annual session at Third Creek Church, in Rowan co.; and meet on the 2d Tuesday (the 8th day) of March, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Feb. 15, 1836.

THE NEXT SESSION

OF the **Female Institute**, in this place, will commence on Tuesday the first of March ensuing. Our system of Education contemplates the Intellectual, Physical, and Moral welfare of our pupils; and our course of Instruction and mode of Discipline are arranged with primary regard to these objects. Young Ladies from abroad are required to board at the Institution, where they receive the care and unremitted vigilance of the Teachers.

In addition to the fundamental and scientific branches which are taught here by the aid of Globes, Maps, and extensive Philosophical, Chemical, and other Apparatus, instruction is also given in the Latin, Greek, French, and Italian languages; in Music, Drawing, Painting, Needlework, &c.

Board and Tuition per Session of five months, $65. For other particulars we refer to our Prospectus, of which any person may obtain a copy by forwarding his address.

A. J. LEAVENWORTH,
E. M. LEAVENWORTH,
Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 16, 1836. *Principals.*

N. B. **A Department for Boys** under 10 years of age, has also been opened.

50,000 POUNDS of ***Pickled Pork***, for sale by Cross & Co., at the Store of John M. Morrison & Co.

Feb. 13, 1836.

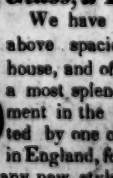
REMOVAL.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 306 Pearl St., New York.

THE late calamitous Fire having destroyed our whole Stock of

China, Glass, & Earthenware,

We have taken the above spacious Warehouse, and offer for sale a most splendid assortment in the line, selected by one of the firm in England, for that purpose, comprising many new styles of Goods, got up expressly for our trade. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited.



THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
306 *Pearl Street.*
New York, Jan. 26, 1836. 81

Attention! Grenadiers.

YOU are hereby requested to attend at your usual parade ground, on Saturday, the 27th instant. By order.

JOHN Q. R. CAMPBELL, *O. S.*

N. B. You will do well to attend, as there seems some difficulty in the way.

Feb. 17, 1836.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

MISELLANEOUS.

Mr. Editor: By giving the following a place in your columns, you will confer an especial favor on.—A CABARRUSBEAU.

WHY DON'T THE GIRLS PROPOSE?

The men are shy—the ladies cry,
Their minds they won't disclose;
If it be so, I'd like to know,
Why don't the girls propose?

At splendid balls, in dazzling halls,
Amid a host of beaux,
With sparkling eyes, and well-timed sighs,
The ladies might propose.

Ye maidens fair, now laughing there,
So coyly with your beaux,
Take my advice, don't be over nice,
They'll wed—do you propose.

When stern papas, and cross mammas,
All marriage schemes oppose,
And beaux are shy, there's no cause why
The belles should not propose.

Poor Martha Mears, for forty years
To wedlock was opposed;
But now she sighs, and whimpering cries,
"I wish I had proposed."

Then pity take for Hymen's sake,
On these unhappy beaux,
Who are, poor elves, too shy themselves,
A marriage to propose.
—Pray, ladies, *do* propose!

Anecdote.—A friend has furnished us the following, which he says was brought to his recollection by the story about the *fish* and the four priests who had to dine on it, which lately appeared in this paper. He informs us that it was told by a Roman Catholic Priest to a company of gentlemen while dining at the Catholic Seminary in Georgetown, (D. C.,) on a *Friday;* and that the narrator quoted some ancient Latin author for the truth of the occurrence.—*Editor Charlotte Journal.*

Three Jesuits seated at dinner, on a Friday, and having but one egg between them (no meat of any kind being lawful on that day) they agreed that he who gave the most apposite quotation, either from the Bible or the Church, should have the whole egg.—The first then took the egg in his hand, and dexterously knocking off one end of the shell, said, "Be thou opened!" The second took the egg, and with his delicate fingers sprinkling a pinch of salt upon its exposed contents, said, "Receive the salt of wisdom!" The third, to whom the egg was now handed, raising his eyes to heaven, and the egg to his expectant lips, exclaimed, "Enter into the joy of thy Lord!" and swallowed down the delicious contents, without waiting to determine to which one of the three it of right belonged.

"I can tell a better story than that," added the Captain—[*not* the one above, about the egg, gentle reader; but doubtless that which some time since went the rounds of the press, about a man in Ohio who, when he found himself falling from a steeple, deliberately pulled out his jack-knife and stuck it so deeply into the wood as to give him something to hang by until he was rescued.] "I felt pretty considerable frisky one day, and up I went the lightning rod, hand over hand, as high as the vane. I had a first rate prospect up there; but that a'nt all. A thunder cloud came over, and I saw it was agoing to strike the steeple, and thinks I to myself, if it hits me I'm done up. So I got ready, and when the crack came, *I gave a leap, let the lightning strike and run down, and then caught hold again!*"

Leap Year.—Heigho! *Leap Year* is upon us! Aye, *heigho!*—for it brings with it a melancholy disfranchisement of us and our bachelor brethren. Twelve long months have they of our tribe to forego the privilege—the high prerogative of making love; for it is thus written in the musty records of ancient law:

"Albeit it is now become a part of the common lawe, in regard to the social relations of life, that as often as every bissextile year doth returne, the ladies have the sole privilege, during the time it continueth, of making love unto men; which they may do either by words or looks, as unto them it seemeth proper. And moreover, no man will be entitled to the benefit of clergy who doth in any wise treat her proposal with slight or contumely."

Happy the man who hath a comely appearance, a good character, and a well-filled purse. If such be not yoked ere this feminine jubilee be passed, their hearts must be adamant. We hope the ladies, in the plenitude of their power, will not disregard another provision of the "common lawe," nearly, if not quite, as venerable as the one we have quoted, to wit:

"Moreover, y prynter hath a righte to ask of every Mann and Woman who joyne themselves together in y holie estate of matrimonie, one Bottell of Wyne and as much weddynge cake as shall suffyse a reasonable appetite."—*Tenn. Truth Teller.*

Olden time in Massachusetts.—In 1627, there were but thirty ploughs in all Massachusetts, and the use of these agricultural implements was not familiar to all the planters. From the annals of Salem, it appears in that year, it was agreed by the town to grant Richard Hutchison 20 acres of land in addition to his share, on condition "he set up ploughing."

1630. A sumptuary act of the General Court prohibited short sleeves, and required the garments to be lengthened so as to cover the arms to the wrists, and reformation "in immoderate great breeches, knots of ribbon, broad shouldered bands and taylee; silk rases, double cuffs and ruffs."

1639. "For preventing miscarriage of letters, it is ordered that notice be given that Richard Fairbank, his house in Boston, is the place appointed for all the letters which are brought from beyond the sea or are to be sent thither, are to be brought unto him, and he is allowed for every such letter 1*d.* and must answer all miscarriages through his own neglect in this kind, provided that no man shall be obliged to bring his letter thither unless he pleases."

1647. The Court order, that if any young man attempts to address a young woman without consent of her parents, or, in case of their absence, of the *County Court*, he shall be fined 4*d* for the first offence, 10*l.* for the second, and be imprisoned for the third.

1649. Mathew Standey was tried for drawing in the affections of John Tarbox's daughter without the consent of her parents, convicted, and fined 15*l.*; fees 2*s.* 6*d.* Three married women were fined 5*s.* each for *scolding.*

1653. Jonas Fairbanks was tried for wearing *great boots* but was acquitted.—*National Ægis.*

An unfortunate thief.—A fellow in Annapolis, Md. named Jones, having stolen a hog, tied its legs together after killing it; and for the convenience of carrying it, he let the hog rest on his shoulders, while the rope with which it was tied went over his breast. On his way home finding himself fatigued, he laid the hog in the crotch of a tree, about the height of his shoulders, in order to rest himself. But the hog slipping through, the rope that was around the man's breast, slipped up to his throat and immediately choked him to death—and in the morning they were both found dead, one on one side, the other on the other side of the tree. Thus, the thief killed the hog, and the hog in his turn hung the thief.

Printers' Proverbs.—Pay thou the printer in the day that thou owest him, that the evil day may be afar off, lest the good man of the law sendeth thee thy bill: Greeting.

Remember him of the quill, and the devils around him; and when thou weddest thou thy daughter to a man of her choice, send thou unto him a bountiful slice from the bridal loaf.

Borrow not that for which thy neighbor hath paid, but go and buy for thyself of him who hath to sell.

Thou shalt not read thy neighbor's paper, nor molest him in the peaceful possession of it, lest thou standest condemned in the sight of him who driveth the quill, and thy character be hawked about by poor children.

A new way of keeping warm, during the long cold nights of a down east winter, has been put in practice with a good effect at Bangor. It is to have a buck wheat cake made large enough to cover the bed like a quilt, and spread it over; "piping hot," at the time of retiring. When made of sufficient thickness, it retains its heat till morning: and then, if a person is too indolent or tired to get up, he can make a very good breakfast by biting off the edges as he lies.

"Music hath charms to sooth the savage breast," &c.—In an election in Ohio, lately, between two candidates of otherwise equal pretensions, and which therefore was expected to be closely contested, one of them so enraptured the *sovereings* by his skill in playing the fiddle, as to be elected by a very large majority.

A Frost bitten nose.—A man in Louisiana has had his nose bitten off by one *John Frost.* The Court fined Mr. Frost $500 for this offence.

A Tannery and Negro Man FOR SALE.

I NOW offer my Tan Yard, near Concord, for sale. I will give a great bargain as I have now discontinued the business. Every thing about the yard is in good order and immediate possession given.

—ALSO—

A Negro Man who has been brought up to the Tanning Business, a first rate workman, young and likely. I will sell them together or separately. Those wishing to buy would do well to call soon.

P. BARRINGER.

Concord, 21st Jan. 1836. 81

Law.

THE subscriber deems it necessary, under recent circumstances, to say that his attention, as heretofore, will be devoted exclusively to the duties of his profession. He will attend the Superior Courts in the Counties of Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Iredell, Anson, Cabarrus, and Montgomery, and the County Courts of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus. Except when absent in his attendance on the Courts of these counties, he will now always be found at his office or residence in Charlotte.

FRANKLIN L. SMITH.

January 16th, 1836. 82

Omnibus Concern
GOING AHEAD!

THE Travelling Public, and all others who may desire Private Conveyance from Charlotte to any other place, are informed that the undersigned have added to their Omnibus establishment a splendid BAROUCHE and SULKEY, and ADDITIONAL HORSES, either for *Harness* or the *Saddle*—so that all who may desire accommodation in their line may be assured of receiving prompt attention for the time to come.

B. P. BOYD & Co.

Dec. 23, 1835.

NORTH-CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY.

SECOND CLASS FOR 1836.

To be drawn at Charlotte,

On SATURDAY, the 27th of February,

ON THE POPULAR

TERMINATING-FIGURE SYSTEM.

STEVENSON & POINTS, *Managers.*

CAPITAL PRIZE $6,000!!!

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	6,000	Dollars is	$6,000
1 Prizes of	4,000	Dollars is	4,000
1 Prizes of	3,000	Dollars is	3,000
10 Prizes of	1,000	Dollars is	10,000
10 Prizes of	500	Dollars is	5,000
15 Prizes of	300	Dollars is	4,500
20 Prizes of	200	Dollars is	4,000
80 Prizes of	100	Dollars is	8,000
100 Prizes of	50	Dollars is	5,000
129 Prizes of	30	Dollars is	3,870
219 Prizes of	20	Dollars is	4,380
150 Prizes of	15	Dollars is	2,250
6,000 Prizes of	10	Dollars is	60,000
6,000 Prizes of	6	Dollars is	36,000
6,000 Prizes of	4	Dollars is	24,000
18,736 Prizes, amounting to			$180,000

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost $40
And must draw nett - - - - 17
$23

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole Tickets will be - - - - - - $23 00
For 10 Half Tickets, - - - 11 50
For 10 Quarter Tickets, - - 5 75

☞ All orders from a distance, by mail, (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to WILLIAM H. SPECK, Charlotte, N. C., and, an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

☞ All Prizes payable in cash, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*

Whole Tickets $4, *Halves* $2, *Quarters* $1.

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

WM. H. SPECK'S Office,

(In the Store lately occupied by S. C. Caldwell,)

Charlotte, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted, either by Note or Book Account, to the late firm of Morrisons & McKee, are requested to make payment. The notes and accounts can be found at the Store of John M. Morrison.

SAM'L. McKEE.
W. MORRISON.

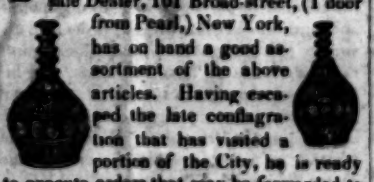
January 14, 1835. 81

N. B. Persons indebted by account are particularly requested to settle them either by cash or note. Cash would be preferred.

S. McKEE.
W. MORRISON.

China, Glass, & Earthenware STORE,

101 *BROAD-STREET,* (1 *door from* PEARL,) NEW YORK.



THE subscriber, Importer and Wholesale Dealer, 101 Broad-street, (1 door from Pearl,) New York, has on hand a good assortment of the above articles. Having escaped the late conflagration that has visited a portion of the City, he is ready to execute orders that may be forwarded to him, on the most favorable terms, and at the lowest prices. He invites those Merchants who are coming on to call and examine his assortment.

He would also inform those who are doing a Package Business, that his importations this Spring will be very extensive in every variety of color of printed Earthenware, China Glazed, White Earthen and White, Lustre, and Gold burnished China.

HENRY V. GARRETSON.

New York, 1st January, 1836. 1m

N. B. Those Merchants with whom he is not acquainted, will please inclose a reference, and their orders shall have despatch.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some **Fine & Fashionable Articles,** which he offers to the public at reduced prices. The leading ones are:

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine, and Plain English and Swiss WATCHES,
Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Fob do.
Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE,
Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle Frames, with glasses, (*white, green, blue, and azure,*) to suit all ages and sights,
GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES FROM THE NORTH, VIZ:

Brittania-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Candlesticks, Souffers and Trays, Plated Castors, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PERFUMERY of the best quality, Walking Sticks and Ruling Switches, Fine Pistols, (English and French,) Snuff Boxes, Percussion Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c.

The above articles, added to his former stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace a variety, which will be sold low for Cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

THOMAS TROTTER.

Charlotte, November, 1835. 70tf

N. B. Those who have long Standing Accounts will remember that most men need money to carry on business.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER-COMPLAINTS.

THE Patent Vegetable Medicine Stomachica et Hepatica, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice.*

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient: thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,

Are the cheapest and most approved **Family Medicine** ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievious bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicina Stomachica et Hepatica,*" for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills, Price 50 CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphey, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.

JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.

Jan. 1, 1836. 1-y

Taken Up

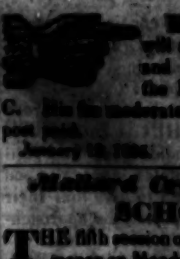
AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 12th instant, a negro boy named *ARCHER,* about five feet six inches high, dark complected, with a large scar on his forehead; and says he belongs to Richard Prior, a speculator, of Charlotte, Va. Clothes very ragged. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailor.*

Oct. 12, 1835. 63-tf

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



H. M. Will... will attend to the Redemption and Discount of Notes of the Bank in Charlotte, N. C. ... post paid.

January 13, 1836.

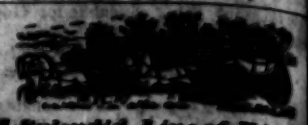
Mallard Creek Classical SCHOOL.

THE 6th session of this School will commence on Monday, the 11th of January. The subscriber hopes, by the experience he has obtained, and by untiring devotion to his business, to merit a share of public patronage.

All persons wishing information in regard to the school, are referred to the patrons of the subscriber.

S. W. ERWIN.

Dec. 28, 1835. 74tf



A Splendid Line of [illegible] FROM Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to offer every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed their arrangements, and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch* ... ing obtained that great *desideratum* with Travellers—*no detention on the road.* ... is so arranged as to correspond, in its ... vals at Raleigh, with the departure of ... following stages, viz: The Great ... Line to Blakely, North Carolina, ... through Louisburg, Warrenton, and ... fax; at the latter place a *Line of Stages* ... communicates with the Portsmouth ... Road for Norfolk: by continuing on ... Blakely, you strike the Petersburg ... Road; and on your arrival at that place ... have the choice of two *Lines*—either ... land to Washington City, via Richmond ... Fredericksburg, or ... Steam-Boat to Norfolk. At Norfolk there will ... no detention, as there is a line of ... Boats for Baltimore in connexion with ... line. This line also connects with one to ... Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Fayetteville Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury ... days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP.*

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers very careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS.* All intermediate distances 7 cents *per* mile.

☞ Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to enter *Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING.
JOSEPH L. MORING.

April 11, 1835. 90-ly

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, as follows:

... Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, ... $ 5
... Blakely to Petersburg, Rail Road Fare, ... 2 50
... Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, ... 2 50
... Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, ... 4
... Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ... 4

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

State of the Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—FEBRUARY 11.

Brandy, Peach,	40 a 50	Nails, cut,	6
" Apple,	30 a 35	Sugar, brown,	10
Bacon,	8½ a 9	" Lump,	
Beeswax,	22 a 23	" Loaf,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Salt,	65
Cotton,	14½ a 14¾	Wheat,	90
Corn,	65 a 00	Whiskey,	32
Flaxseed	1 10 a 1 20	Tobacco, (leaf)	5
Flour,	6 6½ a 6 7	Wool,	18
Feathers,	00 a 40	Cotton Bagging,	20
Iron,	4 a 4½	Bale Rope	10
Molasses,	00 a 35		

COLUMBIA—FEBRUARY 12.

Bacon,	00 a 12½	Nails,	6 a
Beeswax,	12½ a 15	Salt, in sacks,	2½ a
Bale Rope,	10½ a 12½	" in bulk,	75 a
Bagging, Hemp,	28 a 00	Sugar, Loaf,	18 a
" Tow,	24 a 25	" Brown,	10 a
Cotton,	11 a 13¾	" N. Orleans,	9 a
Coffee,	14 a 17	" St. Croix,	11 a
Corn,	87½ a 00	" W. Havana	13½ a
Flour, Country,	6 6¾ a 7	Tallow,	11 a
Iron, Swedes,	5¾ a 00	Whiskey,	31 a
" Country,	4 a 4½		

Cotton, during the week, has been in good demand; and towards the latter part of it, considerable has come in which sold freely at our quotations. Several entire crops, yesterday and to-day, have brought 13½, and one very choice lot 13¾.—Telescope.

CHERAW—FEBRUARY 6

Bacon,	10 a 12½	Molasses,	37 a
Bagging,	20 a 38	Nails,	7½ a
Coffee,	14 a 17	Rope,	11 a
Cotton,	13 a 15	Sugar, brown,	10 a
Corn,	50 a 62	" Loaf & Lump,	20 a
Flour,	7 a 8	Salt, Liverpool,	60 a
Iron,	4½ a 5½	" in sacks 4 bs	25 a

CAMDEN—FEBRUARY 6.

Cotton,	13 a 16	Bacon, cwt.	00 a
Corn, bush.	00 a 75	Whiskey,	35 a
Wheat,	81½ a 91½	Brandy, Peach,	00 a
Flour, country,	00½ a 00	" Apple,	00 a

Cotton.—Since our last this article has been regularly advancing in our market, and for the last few days has been much in demand, buyers and sellers quite independent. We quote sales 13 to 16 cents.—Journal.